

Sheikh Salem to visit Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union formally announced Tuesday that Kuwaiti Defence Minister Salem Al Sabah would pay an official visit to Moscow this month for talks. Diplomats expect them to centre on purchases of ground-to-air missiles. The announcement, carried by TASS news agency, said that Sheikh Salem would come to Moscow in the first half of July but gave no other details. According to reports from Kuwait, he will fly to the Soviet capital on July 9. Middle Eastern diplomats said Sheikh Salem was believed to be chiefly interested in acquiring Soviet ground-to-air missiles. They said a decision by the United States to supply Kuwait with shoulder-carried anti-aircraft rockets had not changed Kuwait's view that it still needed more powerful weapons.

Greek workers strike at U.S. bases

ATHENS (R) — About 4,000 local employees at four U.S. military bases in Greece began a three-day strike Tuesday and a senior official said difficulties had arisen in Greek-U.S. relations. The official, who asked not to be identified, said there were problems over the bases dispute and U.S. allegations that Greece was lax with guerrillas. Workers say their strike is to back demands for the Americans to respect a Greek court decision that their wages should be fully indexed to inflation and their hours cut. The U.S. embassy said the strike had forced some facilities to close but did not hinder military work. The Greek official said the socialist government had been trying to mediate in the dispute between workers and the American forces but "Unfortunately I cannot say we have seen a spirit of co-operation (from the U.S. side)." He rejected as baseless an assertion by a state department official, quoted in the U.S. press last week, that Greece was soft on guerrillas.

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King congratulates Canadians

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a congratulatory cable to Canada's Governor General Edward Richard Schreyer in which he congratulated him on Canada's National Day which fell on July 1. King Hussein also wished the Canadian governor good health and happiness and the Canadian people progress and prosperity.

U.S., Egypt discuss aid

CAIRO (R) — U.S. Budget Director David Stockman Tuesday met Acting Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hassan Ali to discuss U.S. grants to Egypt, government sources said. Egypt, Washington's closest Arab ally, is the second biggest recipient of U.S. aid after Israel. U.S. embassy sources said Mr. Stockman is on a private visit to Egypt. The government sources said U.S. aid for 1984 totals \$815 million in economic aid and \$1.17 billion in the form of military grants.

India launches anti-terrorist unit

NEW DELHI (R) — India's first anti-guerrilla police unit has become operational after 11 weeks of special training, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Tuesday. The 103-man unit is designed to protect prominent citizens from guerrilla attack and to deal with extremist threats. Official sources say security has been stepped up around Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, her family and other Indian leaders after last month's army assault on the Sikh Golden Temple in Amritsar in which more than 1,000 people were killed (See page 8).

Cairo opposition heals rift

CAIRO (R) — A leading member of the Muslim Brotherhood has resumed activities in Egypt's right-wing Wafd Party, ending a month-long split in the main opposition alliance, a Wafd spokesman said Tuesday. Nourhan Gomma, a senior member of the Wafd, told Reuters Sheikh Salah Abu Ismail, who suspended his alliance with the party in June after winning a parliamentary seat on a Wafd ticket, would be sworn in on Saturday. Sheikh Ismail left for Kuwait following the election of opposition member Muntaz Nassar as spokesman for the Wafd, a move he had opposed.

Iranian refugees complain against U.N. official

KARACHI (R) — A United Nations official threatened Tuesday to send Iranian refugees back to Iran after they demanded better treatment, according to an Iranian spokesman. Hassan Ali Ahmad, who estimated Iranian refugees in Pakistan at over 5,000, told reporters the threat was made after a group of them approached a U.N. official here demanding better security, higher allowances and quicker resettlement. Mr. Ahmad said police beat up six of the 20 Iranians who put the demands to the official before being forcibly driven out of the U.N. office on Sunday.

New Lebanese peace plan gets under way

Militiamen disappear from Beirut streets

BEIRUT (R) — The Lebanese government's peace plan got under way Tuesday as leftist militiamen disappeared from the streets of west Beirut and rightist forces began withdrawing their big guns from the eastern part of the city.

Army sources said mixed units of Christian and Muslim troops were expected to start fanning out Tuesday or early Wednesday to take over militia positions as the militiamen pulled out.

Beirut Radio said 9,000 troops from three Muslim-Christian brigades were ready to enforce the greater Beirut peace plan agreed by the "national unity" government of Muslim and Christian leaders.

No armed militiamen could be seen in the mostly Muslim west Beirut except for bodyguards of factional leaders and guards at militia depots. None were in uniform.

For the first time in five months, troops and police were the only armed, uniformed men on the streets.

It was a sudden return to comparative normalcy after west Beirut had swarmed with militiamen in a variety of uniforms since Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shi'ite Muslim militia seized control in February.

The militias Monday night issued peremptory orders to their men to stop wearing uniforms and carrying guns in the city in order to facilitate the army's peace operation.

At a PSP militia depot, a solitary young T-shirted guard with a Kalashnikov rifle, smiled and shook hands with a reporter. "It is peace," he said.

the front, the reports said. Strong army patrols would deploy at all strategic points and supervise the collection of militia heavy weapons to be stored in depots under army supervision, they added.

Prime Minister Rashid Karam's cabinet, which includes various factional leaders, is to meet Wednesday and keep in touch with the operation.

After its completion Thursday, troops and police will open three new "green line" crossings between east and west Beirut on Thursday, under a timetable prepared by the army's new multi-confessional high command.

Airport to re-open Friday

Beirut port and the airport, closed for a record period since the Feb. 6 militia takeover of west Beirut, are scheduled to re-open on Friday.

Informed sources said Selim Salam, president of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines (MEA), was briefed by the high command Wednesday and discussed reopening the airport with President Amin Gemayel. The sources said Mr. Salam agreed to the reopening.

Christians living in east Beirut who feared to drive to the airport through the Muslim western sector will be ferried there by two army helicopters.

MEA, which has lost \$250,000 a day during the five-month airport shutdown, would later rent helicopters for the flights, the sources added.

U.S. envoy visits Lebanon; Beirut newspaper attacked without warning, page 2

Two ships confirmed hit in Iraqi missile attack

BAHRAIN (R) — Two merchant ships have been confirmed hit in a weekend Iraqi attack on a convoy in the northern Gulf, and Baghdad Tuesday threatened again to destroy Iran's main Kharg Island oil terminal.

Iraq's ruling Baath Party newspaper Al Thawra said in a commentary that Iraq would destroy Iranian military and economic targets, including Kharg, if Iran launched a long-expected ground offensive in the 45-month-old war.

In Tehran, the national news agency IRNA described as baseless Western press reports the offensive had been delayed because of differences among Iranian leaders over whether to continue the war.

Iraq said on Sunday its warplanes destroyed five vessels at the head of the Gulf and that two other "enemy targets" had run into mines while fleeing the attack near the Khor Musa Channel leading to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini.

In Athens, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said two Filipino sailors were killed and four were injured when the 13,316-ton Greek-managed bulk carrier Ale-

xandra Dyo was hit (See page 2). In Seoul, the Foreign Ministry said Iraqi missiles had hit the 6,163-ton South Korean freighter Womjin while it was en route to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini at the head of the Gulf. It said four crew members were injured.

South Korea Tuesday advised its shipping firms against sailing into Iranian ports in the northern Gulf after Sunday's attack, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Seoul.

He said government officials and shipowners met to discuss how to prevent a repetition of the incident. He said the government was considering making its approval mandatory before ships could sail into Iranian ports.

The ministry earlier said four of 23 South Korean crew on the Womjin were wounded when the Iraqi air force attacked the vessel. The crew were rescued by Iran.

An official said two Iraqi missiles hit the vessel's engine room, setting it on fire. He added that the freighter, which was heading for Bandar Khomeini loaded with 9,000 tonnes of Japanese steel products, would be very difficult to salvage.

The Al Thawra commentary

said that if Iranian troops launched an offensive, Iraq forces "would leave no plant, refinery or military target in Iran undestroyed."

The Iranian news agency said: "Recent repeated reports of discord among Iranian leaders on the issue of the war are nothing but illusions."

The IRNA commentary followed a speech by Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in which he said: "Those who urge us to compromise are either ignorants or sold out."

Iran is reported to have massed several hundred thousand troops and volunteers for a ground offensive against Iraq, which Baghdad has vowed to crush.

Iraq, in an effort to strangle Iran's economic lifeline, has launched a series of attacks on super-tankers using Kharg Island, while Iran has been accused of attacks on Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti tankers on the western side of the Gulf.

Shultz: U.S. wants no direct role in Gulf, page 2

Basra braced for Iranian offensive, page 4

Advisers urge Reagan to seek joint talks on missiles and space weapons

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite election-year pressure to accept Moscow's offer to negotiate a ban on space weapons, presidential advisers believe President Ronald Reagan should insist on adding nuclear arms discussions to the agenda to avoid seeming overly eager.

A high-level administration official conceded that the administration realised it was risking a rebuff by the Soviet Union by proposing resumption of nuclear arms talks.

"You can say to me that you might have known... that you were running the risk of a turnaround by the Soviets. And I would say, 'absolutely,'" said the official who

was interviewed only on condition that he not be identified.

"But that makes the point I'm trying to make to you: Just because it would be advantageous from an election standpoint to be able to sit down with the Soviets — looked at purely from domestic politics — that would not be good policy," he said.

Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin on Friday told Secretary of State George Shultz of the Soviet offer to discuss space weapons in September at negotiations in Vienna. Mr. Reagan responded later in the day that the United States was interested in discussing resumption of nuclear arms talks first.

In Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko accused the United States of creating a "cult of terrorism" that threatens world peace, and said Washington was blocking negotiations on nuclear arms and space weapons.

On Monday, the Reagan administration said it would agree to talks with the Soviets with no preconditions, but still would raise the nuclear arms issue.

Speaking at a Kremlin lunch for British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, Mr. Gromyko repeated his government's rejection of the U.S. proposal to merge talks on space weapons and a production of nuclear missiles, calling it a "stacked deck".



KING RECEIVES GREETINGS: His Majesty King Hussein shakes hands with an officer of the Jordan Armed Forces on Saturday, the first day of the 'Eid Al Fitr Festival' (See story on page 3)

Israelis injure 5 Palestinians in W. Bank

BEIT JALLA. Occupied West Bank (R) — Five Palestinians were injured Tuesday when an Israeli border policeman shot at them during an identity check at a road block near Bethlehem, military sources said.

The youths, one of them a 13-year-old girl, were passengers in a three-bus convoy from the Deheisheh refugee camp going to northern Galilee on an outing to celebrate 'Eid Al Fitr, the end of the month-long Ramadan fast.

Akram Shaaban Aisan, 24, told Reuters from his hospital bed that after three hours of questioning, one policeman repeatedly ordered 20 passengers to sit and stand on the roadside. When they refused and shouted at him, he opened fire.

The military sources claimed the youths had threatened to kill the policeman, causing him to fire in the air and then at the ground. They said police had information that among those on the buses were sympathisers of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and this was the cause for the lengthy check.

Tunisian envoy to return to Libya

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba Tuesday asked Tunisia's ambassador to Libya to return to Tripoli, which he left seven weeks ago following a diplomatic crisis between the two North African neighbours.

Mr. Bourguiba withdrew the ambassador, Mohammad Jellane, on May 16 after Libyan forces captured three Tunisian border guards who had apparently strayed into Libyan territory.

Libyan leader Colonel Muammar 'Jadhafi' accused Tunisia of complicity in a shoot-out in Tripoli on May 8 between Libyan troops and a group of "saboteurs" he said had come from Tunisian territory. Tunisia denied the charge.

After repeated Tunisian requests, Libyan authorities handed back the border guards last week and Tunisia also returned a captured Libyan corporal.

On Friday Col. Qadhafi and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohammad Mzali agreed in a telephone conversation to restore normal relations.

Israelis free five Lebanese from hijacked Cypriot ferry

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Five Lebanese passengers from a ferry boat hijacked by the Israeli navy four days ago were released by Israeli authorities and crossed into Lebanon Tuesday morning.

Three male passengers and one woman were still being held. There was no word on their whereabouts or when they might be released.

Four men and one woman were escorted across a border crossing along the Mediterranean in two International Red Cross cars after spending the night at an Israeli checkpoint.

"We will report this to the Lebanese government," said Ismail Ahmad Haidar, 31. "Being in jail is no picnic."

"I just want to get into the Red Cross car," his wife, Lubna Haidar, 27, said before crossing the border.

The Israeli navy forced the Ali-Sur Blanco ferry, which was travelling from Cyprus to Lebanon, to the Haifa port on Friday. The authorities later released all but nine of the 63 passengers.

The five passengers said they were blindfolded and interrogated at length by Israeli authorities. They were handed over to the

ICRC by the Israelis early Tuesday in the southern town of Naqura.

Mr. Hoss, who led Lebanese efforts to secure their release, has called the Israeli action "piracy." He told reporters the government was seeking the release of four passengers still held by the Israelis.

"They interrogated me several times and kept asking if I was a Palestinian terrorist," Mohammad Jubli, a 33-year-old Beirut import merchant, said.

After embracing his two sons, Mr. Jubli said his treatment by the Israelis was "not good," but he declined to give details.

Mr. Jubli Monday night told reporters in the presence of an Israeli officer that his treatment had been "gentlemanly."

The five passengers spoke only briefly with reporters, saying they were tired after the five-day ordeal and the drive from South Lebanon.

They were greeted by Education Minister Selim Al Hoss.

Interrogation

The five passengers said they were blindfolded and interrogated at length by Israeli authorities.

Hussein sends good wishes to Weizsacker

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein has sent a cable to the newly elected president of the Federal Republic of Germany, Richard von Weizsacker, congratulating him on his election as president.

Mr. Weizsacker, who took over on Sunday, July 1, was mayor of West Berlin before being elected president.

In his cable, King Hussein also expressed hope that the strong bilateral relations between the two countries will be further bolstered.

King Hussein wished the German president success in leading his nation towards further progress and prosperity.

Fateh rebels, Jibril group, Saiqa and PSF reject Aden agreement

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The second stage of a "national dialogue" among various factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has run into difficulties as a four-faction "democratic alliance" is continuing its efforts to bring pro-Syrian factions in the organisation to accept an organisational and political agreement reached last week in Aden with Fateh, the mainstream commando movement within the PLO.

Senior PLO officials in Damascus told the Jordan Times over the weekend that the pro-Syrian "national alliance", which groups Saiqa, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), led by Ahmad Jibril, the tiny Popular Struggle Front (PSF) and dissidents in the Fateh ranks who staged a rebellion against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat last year in north Lebanon, has refused to accept the Aden agreement and instead has re-affirmed its stand against the leadership of Mr. Arafat.

The Aden agreement, which was hailed as a "historical step towards the re-unification of the PLO," had in effect brought about a reconciliation between Fateh and the "democratic alliance", which groups the PFLP led by George Habash, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Palestine Communist Party, after differences over a controversial visit to Cairo by Mr. Arafat and his meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak last December.

The Aden accord, which was reached after four rounds of intensive talks in Algiers and the South Yemen capital, paved the way for a "comprehensive national dialogue among all the Palestinian factions," according to a statement issued last week. The statement, issued at the end of the Aden talks, said leaders of all the eight factions in the PLO, the PLO Executive Committee and the presidium of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the Palestinian parliament in exile, were scheduled to meet in Algiers on July 5. However, the "national alliance" has expressed dissatisfaction with the Aden agreement, which is said to incorporate important organisational reforms within the PLO but falls short of a direct "political condemnation" of Mr. Arafat's reconciliation with Egypt, the PLO officials said.

The officials told the Jordan Times that the main points which the "national alliance" presented in last week's meeting were:

— A commitment to overthrow Mr. Arafat, and

— A refusal to attend the next PNC session in Mr. Arafat and the Fateh Central Committee also attend it.

The national alliance has reportedly declared rejection of resolutions adopted by the PNC in February 1983 in Algiers describing them as "not being revolutionary enough."

The "rejectionist attitude" endorsed by the "national alliance", according to the "democratic alliance" officials, would not stop the alliance from continuing talks because "dialogue remains the only means of settling inter-PLO differences."

The Jordan Times was not able to contact national alliance officials for comment but pamphlets received here attacked the current leadership of the PLO and reiterated a pledge to remove Mr. Arafat from his functions.

A meeting between the two alliances, after which it might become clear whether the alliance has decided to attend the Algiers meeting or not, is expected to take place in Damascus Wednesday.

German metalworkers decide to end strike

BONN (R) — West German car producers restarted assembly lines Tuesday as 25,000 metalworkers in the key industrial area around Stuttgart ended a crippling seven-week strike for shorter working hours.

The metalworkers voted to return to work in a ballot announced Monday night and their colleagues in the Frankfurt area are widely expected to follow suit on Thursday after voting Tuesday and Wednesday.

Spokesmen for luxury car maker Daimler-Benz, sports car producer Porsche and Volkswagen's subsidiary Audi, all based in the Stuttgart area, said production resumed with the early shift.

Volkswagen and Ford's German unit restarted production Monday.

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Two killed, 4 injured in Gulf attack on Greek ship

ATHENS (R) — Two Filipino sailors were killed and four injured when a Greek freighter was damaged at the head of the Gulf on Sunday, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said Tuesday.

It said the casualties were among the 25 Filipino crew of 13,316-ton Greek-managed bulk carrier Alexandra Dyo. The ship's captain, first mate and first and second engineers — all Greek — were unhurt.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence reported Monday night that the ship had been hit en route to the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini. Iraq claimed on Sunday to have destroyed five vessels at the head of the Gulf and said two others ran into mines.

South Korea said one of its freighters was struck in the raid and four of the 23 crew injured. The Greek Ministry had no further details of the attack on the Alexandra Dyo.

A spokesman for the ship's managers, Sea Traders SA, confirmed the casualties but said they had scant information about what exactly had happened.

"We've heard it was damaged badly but we don't know whether it was struck by a missile or hit a mine. We don't know either way."

He added, "The ship was on its way to the head of the Gulf."

He understood the four wounded Filipinos were being treated in hospital in Bandar Khomeini, where the ship was heading with a cargo of iron ore from Maputo in Mozambique.

Iran denies differences

In Tehran the official Iranian News Agency IRNA has denied Western reports of differences between Iranian leaders on whether they should continue the 45-month-old war with Iraq.

The denial followed a speech earlier this week by spiritual and revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in which he referred to differences but did not specify whether the reports originated from outside Iran.

IRNA described as baseless Western reports that an expected new Iranian ground offensive was postponed because of differences on whether to halt or continue the war.

The reports circulated, it said.

after an offensive predicted for the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan, which ended last weekend, failed to materialise.

"Recent repeated reports of discord among Iranian leaders on the issue of the war are nothing but illusions," it said in a commentary Monday night.

Khomeini told a gathering marking the end of Ramadan on Sunday that "those who urge us to compromise are either ignorants or sold out."

The English language newspaper Kayhan International also denied Tuesday differences existed between Iran's war leaders.

It said hundreds of thousands of men had been gathered for the past few months ready to advance to the war fronts and such a state of suspended activity could not continue.

The Supreme Defence Council knew the army could not wait for ever, it said.

But it was the religious duty of the political leaders to avoid bloodshed if possible, Kayhan said.

"While Iran must keep its forces equipped and ready to act at any moment, we must not forget to warn the enemy and its supporters of the consequences of their irresponsible acts," it said.

Iraqi aide starts visit to Hungary

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamad Alwan, heading an Arab League delegation, left for Hungary Tuesday at the start of a seven-nation East European tour, the official Iraqi News Agency INA said.

The agency said Mr. Alwan and representatives of Tunisia, Jordan, and Kuwait, would also visit Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Yugoslavia to gain support for Iraq in its 45-month-old war with Iran.

The agency said the delegation was expected to meet East European officials in an attempt to "gain further support for Iraq and mount pressure on the Iranian rulers to make them respond to efforts to end the war."

Palestinian refugees ask UNRWA not to cut aid

BEIRUT (Petra) — The Palestine refugees in South Lebanon Monday issued a circular in which they called on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) to reconsider its decision on phasing out food aids and medical and welfare assistance it provides for them.

In their statement the Palestinians inquired about the reasons of such a measure, saying that the Palestine question has not yet been solved and that they have no factories, land or works on which they can rely to earn their living.

They also said they could have accepted this decision by UNRWA if they had had the alternative.

The Palestine refugees in South Lebanon gave UNRWA a week-long grace period to reconsider its decision with a view to cancelling it.

If UNRWA is not going to respond to the decision, we'll announce an open strike and will call on all Palestinians all over the world to stand by us in the face of the implementation of the UNRWA decision, the statement concluded.

Three tremors shake Aswan

ASWAN, Egypt (R) — Three light earth tremors shook the southern city of Aswan early Monday but eyewitnesses said there was no damage nor casualties.

The first two tremors, a minute apart, occurred at 0450 a.m. (0150 GMT). The third followed four hours later.

Aswan, site of the Soviet-built High Dam and the 82-year-old Aswan Dam about 1,000 kilometres south of Cairo, was hit by a minor earthquake which caused slight damage in November 1981.

Shultz: U.S. wants no direct role in Gulf

WASHINGTON (USIA) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, interviewed on television July 2, refused to make predictions on the course of the Iran-Iraq war, but he insisted that the United States does not want to get drawn into it.

In the interview on Cable News Network Mr. Shultz told a questioner: "We want to see the war end. From our standpoint, we do not intend and don't want to get involved in it."

The United States supports efforts of the United Nations "to stop the war, to bring about negotiation," he said. He added that the United States is supporting its friends to defend "their own shipping and oil facilities."

Mr. Shultz cited U.S. estimates that perhaps a quarter of a million persons have been killed in the Gulf war, and another quarter of a million wounded. "As to what will happen, of course, I don't know," he conceded, but he decried as "a sin and a crime" the impending military collision of "maybe three-quarters of a million to a million people ranged against each other there."

Regarding the impact of the war on the world oil supply situation, Mr. Shultz said the situation now is much better than it was when he was a government official in 1973. He said oil consumption has dropped; there is more supply; the United States has a huge reserve.

"We are much better able to manage" the problem now, he concluded.

Following are excerpts from the interview:

Question: There's one area of the world, if you think in terms of flashpoints, the Persian Gulf. On one day you'll hear there's about to be a great human wave assault from Iran upon Iraq. That doesn't happen. There's some attacks on shipping, then the attacks slacken off. Then they recur, as it's now happening again, apparently a very serious one in the attack on a Swiss tanker. Is it just going to keep going along, exhausting these two countries? Is there a climax coming? Can you give us a feeling for that situation?

Answer: The first point that we should get into our heads is what a horrible war it is. Our estimate is that probably a quarter of a million people have been killed in that war already and another quarter of a million wounded in various degrees of seriousness. That's an appalling human fact and is reason enough in its own terms to want to see the war stop.

So, in terms of the war, it's a very bloody proposition. As to what will happen, of course, the matter is that there are huge numbers of troops assembled opposite each other, maybe three-quarters of a million to a million people ranged against each other there. And the Iranians have been signalling an attack for sometime, as you said, and it hasn't come off yet, and there are various things that you can point to, particularly the flooding and wetness of some of the areas through which an assault would be made and things of that kind. And so, I suppose if you were looking at it as a sort of a probability proposition or a betting proposition, you'd have to say sooner or later that attack will come and it will be, undoubtedly, another bloodbath, and a sin and a crime to have that take place.

So, in terms of the ground war, I think that's what one has to look to. And, at least from our standpoint, we don't think that the Iranians will be able to prevail, but it will be a very bloody proposition.

Insofar as the shipping is concerned, as you say, there are periods when it's — there seems to be a lot of activity in attacking shipping or in other ways trying to cut off the flows of oil, and then it dies down. And so it comes and it goes.

As a general proposition, from the standpoint of the United States, of course, we support the various U.N. efforts to stop the war, to bring about negotiation, to stop its spreading into the Gulf area. And in this regard, we've tried to support our friends the Gulf countries in their efforts in the U.N.

and also in their own efforts to defend themselves in their own shipping and oil facilities.

Q: Is there still fear of something worse, like an attack on Saudi oil fields, oil installations?

A: Well, anything is possible, but what's happened so far is attacks on shipping.

Q: Have we done any better than the United States appeared to be doing only a short while ago in getting a more concerted attitude with other countries like Britain and France about what to do in case?

A: We've had a lot of discussions with a number of countries on what to do in various eventualities. You say in case, in case of what, and the what covers a lot of different things. And there are questions, for instance, like somebody trying to block the international waterways or obstruct the Strait of Hormuz, and things of that kind, and many other eventualities. And, yes, we've had lots of discussions about that.

But I would emphasise this: From our standpoint, we want to see the war end. From our standpoint, we do not intend and don't want to get involved in it. And from our standpoint, at the same time, we will support our friends in the region and work with our allies who are also concerned about the flow of resources out of that area, which are of considerable importance to the Western World and to our friends.

There is a vast difference between the situation that I saw when I was in the government in 1973 and we had oil problems and the situation now. There is a lower level of consumption now. There is much more supply. And we have a huge reserve in this country. So that whatever happens over there, we are much better able to manage it and we shouldn't have to have the kind of problems that we had before, and we have every intention of managing this thing in a way to avoid those problems.

Q: Are you concerned about what appears to be an increasing tendency, even in the Republican-controlled Senate, to try to slow up the administration, both in the defence field and in the foreign policy field insofar as it pertains to American forces abroad?

A: Well, there are several issues involved in what you've said, and let me just take two different kinds of things and comment on them.

On the one hand, there are measures introduced that are different from or opposed to positions the administration is taking on a procurement question, or on troops levels, or something like that. And so, on something like that, you fight it out, and a vote comes and it settles it. And in the case of — the question of withdrawal of troops from NATO, that was voted down. The administration fought that strongly, and move on, and so that's settled for now.

Then there is a different kind of thing, in which all sorts of conditions get put on the expenditure of funds that deprive you of flexibility in your foreign policy and result in a sense of uncertainty in people's minds about what the United States will do and what the United States won't do. And it's very difficult to conduct foreign policy when there's no certainty about a continuity of effort.

Now I think that it's essential to have a strong interface between the Legislative and Executive Branches of our government on this and any other area, and I've always worked at that in the various jobs I've held in the government. And I think, on the whole, have gotten along quite well with members of the Congress.

But I think right now the interface is not working too well because of this effect of depriving us of an ability to project something that has a kind of long-term view to it. And here I guess, in the end, the answer is to emphasise as much as we can a broad and bipartisan kind of support for the things that we're doing. And we have been working hard at that and I've been working very hard to bring that about.

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Q: Are you concerned about what appears to be an increasing tendency, even in the Republican-controlled Senate, to try to slow up the administration, both in the defence field and in the foreign policy field insofar as it pertains to American forces abroad?

A: Well, there are several issues involved in what you've said, and let me just take two different kinds of things and comment on them.

On the one hand, there are measures introduced that are different from or opposed to positions the administration is taking on a procurement question, or on troops levels, or something like that. And so, on something like that, you fight it out, and a vote comes and it settles it. And in the case of — the question of withdrawal of troops from NATO, that was voted down. The administration fought that strongly, and move on, and so that's settled for now.

Then there is a different kind of thing, in which all sorts of conditions get put on the expenditure of funds that deprive you of flexibility in your foreign policy and result in a sense of uncertainty in people's minds about what the United States will do and what the United States won't do. And it's very difficult to conduct foreign policy when there's no certainty about a continuity of effort.

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Turkish minister starts visit to Italy

ANKARA (R) — Turkish Foreign Minister Vahit Halefoglu left Ankara Tuesday for a four-day visit to Italy which will include talks with Pope John Paul on Thursday, officials said.

Mr. Halefoglu will have official talks with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome before visiting Florence and Turin.

Foreign Ministry officials here discouraged speculation that a

principal topic during the talks would be the case of Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman who shot the Pope in Rome in May 1981. But they conceded the subject was likely to come up.

Agca, 26, is serving a life sentence in Italy for wounding the pontiff in St Peter's Square.

Foreign Ministry officials said they expected Mr. Halefoglu's visit to concentrate on political and economic ties between the two countries, both members of

the NATO alliance.

They said Italy was interested in increasing trade after a liberalisation of the Turkish economy in recent years.

Italy is Turkey's second biggest trading partner in the European Community after West Germany.

Last year, Italian exports to Turkey rose to \$440 million from \$433 million in 1982, while imports from Turkey reached \$423 million from \$327 million in 1982.

Israeli strikers disrupt power supplies

TEL AVIV (R) — Striking employees of Israel's state-owned Electricity Company cut power supplies Tuesday as they joined 60,000 engineers, academics and firemen in industrial action for pay increases.

Hour-long power cuts around the country caused traffic jams.

trapped people in lifts and forced hospitals to switch to emergency power.

Engineers and academics stayed away from their jobs to protest against new wage scales adopted last month by the government and the Histadrut Trade Union Federation.

The strike also affected state radio and television broadcasts, which have been interrupted during the past week.

Ninety firemen in the Haifa district ignored emergency calls in protest at delayed payment of their salaries.

Israel denies covert intent in Sri Lanka

LONDON (AP) — Israel Sunday denied any connection between one of its diplomats and the fight against "internal terrorism" in Sri Lanka.

A statement by the Israeli embassy in London printed in London's Sunday Times, said that diplomat David Matnai's "function in Colombo is to improve Israel-Sri Lankan relations and in particular to co-ordinate co-operation with Israel in the development of agriculture, irrigation and social development."

A Sunday Times report from Colombo on June 24 claimed that Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene made an agreement with Mossad, the Israeli intelligence organisation, and hired a

group of British mercenaries, to set up an intelligence organisation and a paramilitary force to combat Tamil guerrillas in the Indian Ocean island.

The report gave the room number of the hotel where Mr. Matnai, whom it called "the only Israeli in Sri Lanka," was "waiting for his colleagues to arrive." It said that he would set up an Israeli interests section in the United States embassy in Colombo.

The Israeli disclaimer said: "The article could have been interpreted as relating Mr. Matnai's presence to that of steps taken by the Sri Lankan government to combat its problems of internal

terrorism, and implied a direct relationship between Israel's co-operation with Sri Lanka and action against Sri Lanka's Tamil citizens."

"The article gave precise details of Mr. Matnai's hotel residence in Colombo and subsequently, an explosive device detonated at the location, killing a Sri Lankan citizen. The embassy wishes to emphasise that the insinuation regarding Mr. Matnai's role in Colombo is totally without foundation."

The statement described Mr. Matnai as a veteran Israeli diplomat and a specialist in Asian questions.

Gunman kills 1, injures 3 in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — An unidentified gunman sprayed a central market place here Monday with automatic rifle fire, killing a man, wounding his wife, daughter and a passerby and damaging several cars, security sources said.

People fled in panic when the man fired about 45 rounds about midday in the crowded bazaar at the centre of this port city in Israeli-occupied South Lebanon. The gunman escaped in the confusion.

Kamal Jeha, believed to have been a right-wing Falangist militiaman from nearby Dar Al Sayed village, was killed when several shots struck his car. His wife and young daughter were wounded, as was a man passing by.

U.S. envoy visits Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — U.S. Envoy Robert Pelletreau arrived Monday on a two-day fact-finding visit during which he was expected to hold talks with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

Mr. Pelletreau, deputy assistant secretary of state for the Near East, has visited Israel and will tour several other countries in the region, spokesman Jon Stewart said.

Beirut Radio said Mr. Karami, who is also foreign minister, would review the Lebanese situation with him, concentrating on Israel's occupation and practices in South Lebanon.

The radio said the envoy met Mr. Nabih Berri, minister of state for South Lebanon, and Mr. Stewart said he would meet other senior Lebanese officials.

Mr. Pelletreau is an aide to Assistant Secretary Richard Murphy, who has also visited the region.

Beirut newspaper attacked without warning

BEIRUT (R) — The editor-in-chief of a west Beirut newspaper whose offices were hit Monday night by a rocket fired from close range said Tuesday the newspaper received no warning before the attack.

Issa Goraieb of the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour, said: "We received no previous threat and no claim of responsibility afterwards. We don't know if we were the real target."

The building is named after the respected Arabic newspaper An

Nahar, which occupies five storeys.

The U.S. News Agency United Press International, whose windows were blown out, Newsweek magazine and the Los Angeles Times also have bureaux in it.

A slightly injured caretaker who fell off his chair was the only casualty when the rocket wrecked the office of Amin Abu Khaled, L'Orient-Le Jour's editor. Journalists in the nearby newsroom were not hurt.

L'Orient-Le Jour, a sharp critic of Lebanon's "national unity"

cabinet, only Monday called government leaders "cruel gentlemen of war" whose gunners were terrorising Beirut.

However, relatively few people in mainly-Muslim west Beirut read the French-language newspaper which occupies only one storey in the building.

The blast also blew out windows of the Information Ministry opposite, which is occupied by troops of the army's mainly Shi'ite Muslim Sixth Brigade, who also control other large buildings nearby.

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.				
JORDAN TELEVISION MAIN CHANNEL 17:30 Koran 17:40 Cartoons 18:00 Children's Programmes 18:30 Chips 19:20 Programme Review 19:30 Programme on Agriculture 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Arabic Series 21:30 Cultural Programme 22:20 Arabic Series (Weekly) 23:00 News Summary in Arabic 23:10 Arabic Series (Continued)		BBC WORLD SERVICE 639.72.1413 KHz. 06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Wimbledon Report 06:45 Financial News 06:45 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Waveguide 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newswatch 08:30 Country 08:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 That's That 09:45 Report on Religion 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Music For A While 10:30 I'm Sorry I'll Read That Again 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Reviews 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Alternative Press 12:15 Wimbledon Report on 12:30 Byng at Large 12:50 Recording of the Week 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 World Service Short Story 13:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newswatch 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 10:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Zoo Walk 15:45 Beethoven's Del. us 16:15 Report on Religion 16:30 Wimbledon 17:00 World News 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09 Country 18:15 World News 18:30 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:09 Monitor 19:25 New Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:30 Outlook 21:00 International Soccer Special 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45 International Soccer Special 21:56 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Assignment 23:00 Network UK 23:15 Wimbledon Report 23:30 Jazz for the Aspiring 24:00 World News 24:09 The World Today 06:30 Book Choice 06:30 Financial News 06:40 Reflections				AMMAN AIRPORT This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53200, where it should always be verified. MARITIME TRAFFIC Regular-line ships docking at Aqaba port: — Jolly Celeste — Tais — Bello — Ibo Malik — Badr — Veli Delumiere — Al Fandi — Kahraman Maras — Noshiru Maru Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 22324 (six lines) at your service. MONEY EXCHANGE Local sell/buy rates in Jls Belgian franc 68.5/ 66.9 Dutch guilder 120.1/ 120.8 Egyptian ginea 320.6/ 324.6 French franc 44.1/ 44.4 Iraqi dinar 368/ 372 Italian lire (for 100) 22/ 22 Japanese yen (for 100) 159/ 160 Kuwaiti dinar 1256.6/ 1263.3 Lebanese lira 62.8/ 63.6 Omani rial 1083.3/ 1099 Qatari riyal 103.1/ 103.6 Saudi riyal 106.6/ 107.1 Swedish crown 46.1/ 46.4 Swiss franc 161.8/ 162.8 Syrian lira 50.7/ 51.3 UAE dirham 102.6/ 103.1 U.K. sterling pound 510.1/ 513.2 U.S. dollar 379/ 381 W. German mark 135.3/ 136.1 WEATHER Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology. It will be normal summery, with north-westerly moderate winds. In Agaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm. Low/high temperature in deg. C Amman 22/ 30 Agaba 22/ 37 Deraia 22/ 37 Jordan Valley 21/ 37 Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Agaba 37, Humidity rising: Amman 18 per cent, Agaba 19 per cent.		EMERGENCIES Ambulance 193, 775111 Fire, fire police 199 Blood bank 775121 Civil Defence rescue 661111 Fire headquarters 211093 Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters 39141 Traffic police 56390-1 Electric Power Co. : 36381-8 Municipal water service 77125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport : (08) 53333 HOSPITALS Hussein Medical Centre : 81381-32 Khaldun Maternity, J. Amman : 44281-4 Akkiah Maternity, J. Amman : 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity : 42362 Malhas, J. Amman : 36140 Palestine, Shamsi : 664171-4 Sinaia Hospital : 669131 University Hospital : 843945 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein : 667158 Al-Munshir Hospital : 667227-9 The Islamic, Abdali : 665292 Al-Ahl, Abdali : 664164 Italian, Al-Muhajirah : 77701-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh : 775111 Army, Marja : 91611 GENERAL Jordan Television 73111 Radio Jordan 74111 Ministry of Tourism : 42311 Hotel complaints 666412 Telephone : 666176 Information : 12 Jordan and Middle East calls : 10 Overseas calls : 17 Cable or telegram : 18 Repair service : 11		MARKET PRICES Upper/lower price in Jls per kg Apples 350/ 380 Apricots 650/ 660 Banana 280/ 240 Banana (Mukammur) 240/ 210 Banana 350/ 300 Berries 600/ 600 Cabbage 80/ 60 Carrot 140/ 100 Cauliflower (white) 220/ 180 Cherries (all kinds) 900/ 800 Chick peas 100/ 80 Cucumber (large) 120/ 120 Cucumber (small) 150/ 120 Eggplant (large) 180/ 150 Eggplant (small) 180/ 150 Figs 700/ 600 Grape 200/ 200 Grapefruit 200/ 170 Grapes 350/ 300 Lemon 320/ 280 Mallow 80/ 60 Marrow (large) 100/ 80 Marrow (small) 140/ 110 Onion (dry) 140/ 100 Onion (green) 140/ 110 Oranges 540/ 500 Oranges (local) 240/ 200 Parsley 280/ 250 Peaches 100/ 100 Peas 270/ 220 Pepper (hot) 360/ 320 Pepper (hot green) 280/ 240 Pumpkin (yellow) 240/ 200 Pumpkin (red) 240/ 200 Potatoes 140/ 110 Sweet Melon 240/ 200 Strawberries 800/ 600 Tomatoes 300/ 240 Water Melon 110/ 90
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Fruit trees destroyed by fire near Jerash

JERASH (J.T.) — More than 600 fruit and olive trees were completely by a fire in the Majal area near Jerash Friday.

A report in Sawt Al Shaab daily Arabic newspaper said that the fire, which raged for six hours, was fought by firemen from Jerash, Salt and Irbid as well as specialised firefighters sent in by the armed forces, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, along with civil defence officers, supervised the fighting of the fire.

A ministry spokesman said that negligence by farm labourers in the area, which is close to the Diba national park, had caused the fire which destroyed trees that were planted on an area just short of 1,000 dunums.

Ministry provides backup for planting of apple trees

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is prepared to provide all the necessary backup facilities required by farmers wishing to plant their land with apple trees, Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Bashir told the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

In an interview with Petra, Mr. Bashir said this measure comes as part of the ministry's policy to encourage the planting of such fruit trees in lands best suited for their growth.

Mr. Bashir said that there are sufficient quantities of apple trees in the ministry's nurseries to meet the demand and added that such trees will be distributed to prospective farmers free of charge.

In particular priority will be given to those who have expressed a wish to take part in the project to develop the highland areas, which the Ministry of Agriculture is currently implementing in co-operation with the World Food Programme (WFP).

Mr. Bashir also said he had instructed the director of agriculture in Ma'an to include the planting of fruit trees in the action programme to developing high lands.



Mohammad Bashir

Desert development project to increase impetus towards effective food security

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Economic and Social Organisation is taking steps towards helping Jordan achieve food security by contributing towards the development of the eastern desert regions of the country, the organisation's director, Sami Anbar, said in a recent interview with Jordan Television.

He said that the corporation, whose members are retired army officers, has embarked on projects to grow wheat, barley and corn on nearly 200,000 dunums of land lying within the Hammad Basin, near the border with Saudi Arabia. The corporation has obtained a lease for the land from the government at a nominal price, he explained.

Water supply

To pave the way for the project, the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has drilled two artesian wells for the organisation and the water from these wells will be used to irrigate the cereal crops, Mr. Anbar said.

According to Mr. Anbar, French and American firms have expressed an interest in financing the project, which is expected to cost JD 30 million, and the government has given its consent in principle.

In addition to growing cereals, the organisation plans to set up a housing estate for workers with essential services including a hospital, a cinema, a maintenance workshop and a garage for training workers in repair work, Mr. Anbar added.

Also planned is a small farm for producing milk, eggs, poultry and an assortment of vegetables and fruit for the workers at reasonable prices.

The organisation will provide transport facilities for the workers' children attending school.

Two stage process

Also speaking about the project was the organisation's acting director-general for agricultural affairs Mr. Irfan Rawhi who said that the cultivation of cereals will take place on a 200,000 dunum area of land, to be carried out in two stages. The first will be implemented on an area of 86,000 dunums in co-operation with an American firm, he explained.

Once the two stages have been implemented, he continued, production will yield 70,000 tonnes of wheat, 30,000 tonnes of barley, 20,000 tonnes of potatoes and 10,000 tonnes of onions which together will provide nearly 40 per cent of Jordan's requirements of these products.

Sugar beet

According to Mr. Rawhi, the organisation will conduct a study on the possibility of growing beet to produce nearly 10,000 tonnes of sugar, and will later build two plants for processing sugar.

Mr. Rawhi believes that in five years' time the organisation will be able to produce cereals and vegetables that will sell for JD 30 million, thus covering the cost of the whole project.

This depends on support from the Ministries of Agriculture and Supply which could buy the products and market them, he said.

By the end of June, the organisation hopes to reach agreement with a firm to finance the project, Mr. Rawhi added.

To prepare for the project, Mr. Rawhi said, the organisation's technicians and officials visited the United States and examined machines which have the capacity to irrigate 1,200 dunums in seven hours.

All-round musicians to jazz up Amman

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first and only jazz band in Jordan will be giving their first performance in Amman on Thursday July 5 at the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC).

The aptly named "Amman Jazz Band" comprises drummer Raja Kavar, Paul Ungureannue on electric bass guitar and Khaled Dajani on keyboards, while Louis Nahas, who has flown in from Cyprus especially for the concert, will be joining them playing the guitar.

The band made their debut at last year's Jerash Festival and have been playing together for over a year.

Although the band members are all amateurs, their individual experience in music is extensive: both Paul Ungureannue and Khaled Dajani have had classical training in their respective instruments and self-taught drummer, Raja Kavar, has notched up nearly 20 years drumming experience playing with jazz bands in the United States and Lebanon.

Guest musician, Louis Nahas, has a classical background in music as well as experience as a jazz guitarist and session musician.

Mr. Kavar, a jazz enthusiast known for his "Jazz Hour" on Radio Jordan, said that jazz has enjoyed a revival in Europe and America and that the appearance of "jazz rock" in the 1970's, largely initiated by Miles Davis, had contributed to making jazz more accessible and less of an "intellectual art form."

Casual to avid

Jazz listeners vary from the casual to the avid, continued Mr. Kavar, and include many musicians who appreciate the varying styles and techniques involved.

A greater interest in jazz has emerged in Amman over the past few years, he said, and, although the real enthusiasts are few in number, there are increasingly more casual listeners.

Both the avid and the casual are sure to find something to their taste in the varied programme scheduled for Thursday.

Many of the styles inherent in the development of jazz since the 1900's will be included, from "swing" numbers and the "Big Band Sound", to modern avant garde and jazz rock numbers.

In addition to the better known compositions by Dave Brubeck, Focus, George Benson, Jim Hall, Paul Simon and Grover Washington Junior, the Amman Jazz Band will also perform a selection of their own compositions.

Jazz club

Mr. Kavar said that the band also hopes to establish a jazz club where enthusiasts will be able to attend live music, listen to records and tapes, as well as holding informal discussions and watching films.

Those unable to attend the concert will have the opportunity to see and hear the Amman Jazz Band at the Jerash Festival in August. Tickets for Thursday's concert cost JD 3 and are available from the RCC.



His Majesty King Hussein visits the Royal Cemetery and his grandfather King Abdullah at the beginning of 'Eid Al Fitr' (Petra photo)

Weather reports to be relayed worldwide

AMMAN (Petra) — The Meteorology Department has completed the installation of wireless transmission unit at the civil airport in Marka, which will transmit information about weather conditions to the various parts of the world, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said Monday.

The information will be relayed to a regional transmission centre in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, from where it will be transmitted to various parts of the world.

The information to be transmitted, Petra said, will include reports on weather conditions from the various observatories in Jordan. These reports will be transmitted once every three hours, in accordance with the control system approved by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

Petra said that this development is part of the Meteorology Department's plan to modernise its equipment.

Grants to boost services, roads in refugee camps

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs has decided to issue a grant of JD 10,000 to Irbid Governor, Turki Al Hindawi, to be spent on paving and asphaltting roads in the Husn Camp for Palestinian refugees near Irbid, according to a report in the Al Dustour Arabic daily newspaper, Saturday.

Balqa Governor Mohammad Al Khatib will also receive JD 10,000 for the repair of drains in the Baqa'a Camp for Palestinian refugees, 20 kilometres north of Amman.

The report also said that the earth drains in the Baqa'a Camp will be cast in concrete for the more efficient disposal of waste water, thereby contributing to

King, large congregation celebrate 'Eid Al Fitr

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein attended prayers at Al Hussein Grand Mosque in downtown Amman Saturday, on the first day of the 'Eid Al Fitr, the feast which marks the end of the holy month of Ramadan.

The King, along with a large congregation which also attended the prayers, listened to a sermon delivered by the armed forces mufti in which he spoke about the meaning of 'Eid Al Fitr and called on all Muslims to join ranks to confront all the challenges facing them and to regain the holy lands which have been usurped.

Attending the prayers among the worshippers were Their Highnesses Prince Faisal and Prince Talal, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Speakers of the Upper and Lower

Houses of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi and Akef Al Fayed, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid. Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members, Mayor of Amman Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh, Public Security Director Mohammad Idris, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, senior government officials and high-ranking army officers.

After the prayers at the mosque, the King met and chatted with well wishers. Later King Hussein and senior

officials visited the tombs of King Abdullah and King Talal where they recited verses of the Holy Koran.

King Hussein later went to Zarqa where he attended a reception at the officers' club.

While there, he met senior army officers who expressed their good wishes on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr. Attending the meeting were Prince Faisal, Prince Talal and Sharif Zaid.

Also, on the occasion of 'Eid Al Fitr, King Hussein received cables of good wishes and congratulations from kings and heads of state of Arab and friendly countries around the world.

King Hussein also received cables of congratulations from senior military and government officials, and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

Ministry to establish new market research outfit

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism has prepared the ground for the establishment of a corporation designed to develop and encourage Jordanian exports, according to the ministry's undersecretary Mohammad Saleh al Hourani.

He said that the corporation will seek new markets for Jordanian

products and will conduct studies and collect data and information about the situation of markets abroad.

This corporation, which is the brainchild of the National Planning Council together with the ministry, is expected to start operations early next year, Mr. Hourani said.

External education costs JD 80m

AMMAN (J.T.) — A special study on Jordanian students studying abroad has revealed that in 1983 they numbered 60,228 and the cost of their education was an estimated JD 80 million annually. The study, prepared by the Min-

istry of Education, said that of these students 2,370 are female, and the majority of the students study engineering and medicine, despite the present unemployment among engineers and doctors in Jordan.

AUSTRIAN WEEK



Thursday July 5-12 1984
Amra Hotel

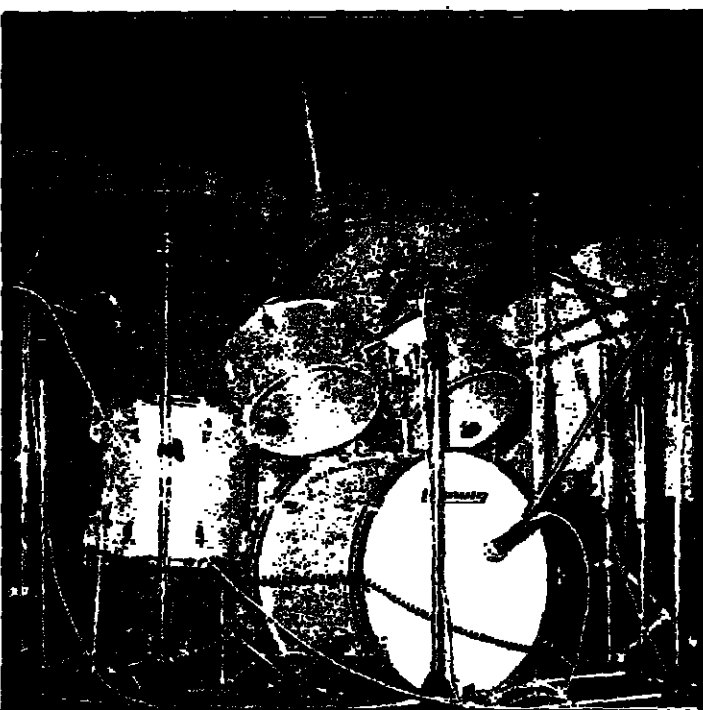
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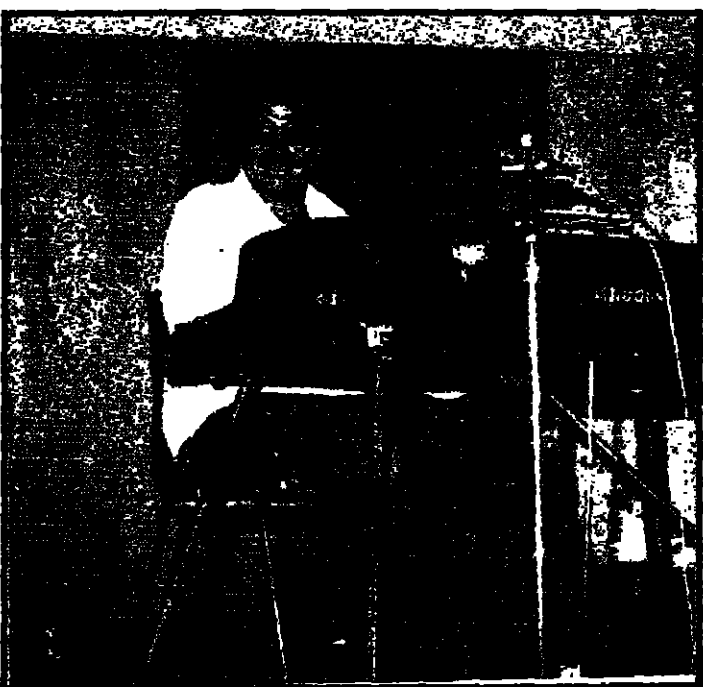
Wines from St Martinus, Burgenland
Beer from Ottakringer, Vienna
Cheeses from Alpi, Salzburg
Meats and Sausages from Osterberger, Hollenstein

In co-operation with ALIA The Royal Jordanian Airline
and The Austrian Embassy

FORUM HOTELS



Raja Kavar in action (above) and Khaled Dajani playing keyboards (below), together with the other members of the Amman Jazz Band, promise to be in "swinging" form, Thursday.



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Pirates raise their flag

ISRAEL has once again shown to the world in vivid colours its defiance of all international norms and regulations by hijacking a Beirut-bound Egyptian passenger boat and forcing it to dock at Haifa. Apart from the fact that the act of forcing the ferry to divert its course was against all maritime regulations, the detention and interrogation of its passengers were just reflections of the state of affairs in this part of the world where the Jewish state appears to enjoy a carte blanche for its aggression and flouting of all accepted norms of international behaviour.

Let us suppose for a moment that the hijacked ferry was an Israeli-bound one carrying Israeli passengers and the hijackers were not the Israeli navy but Palestinian commandos. We would by now have heard an international uproar and outcry over the incident and condemnation of the Palestinian "terrorist act."

It was inevitable to note that the international media chose to report the hijacking just as an act of "diverting" the boat and "forcing it to change its course." We could imagine the headlines, if the roles of the hijackers and the hijacked were reversed, and it is a safe bet that they would be "Palestinian terrorists hijack passenger boat" and "Innocent Israelis held captive by Palestinian terrorists."

For Washington, which has recently launched a world-wide campaign against "terrorism" the Israeli hijacking would be just another "anti-terrorist tactic," especially if one takes into consideration the past words of Secretary of State George Shultz.

However, the Western reaction to the hijacking should not come as a surprise to the people of the Middle East, for it is just a part of the international attitude towards happenings in the region, especially if one of the parties involved is Israel.

Also, it fits perfectly with the pattern of the Israeli policy which has institutionalised terrorism as part of its strategy to suit its means and ends. But the question is if the hijacking of the boat and the detention of several of its passengers are not terrorist acts which could qualify to bear the name of terrorism in the international arena?

It had been rumoured that "Carlos the Jackal" was aboard the boat and the Israelis were looking for him among the passengers. The five released passengers contradicted the rumour Tuesday when they said they were not asked anything about "Carlos" by their Israeli interrogators.

What then, may we ask, the Israeli navy was looking for? "Palestinian terrorists?" Now that we are hearing optimistic notes from Beirut that the now closed international airport will be re-opened on Friday, do we also have to brace ourselves to hear that some of the flights touching there have been "diverted" to Tel Aviv, or for all we know, to the Negev Desert?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Rai: Needs to support feelings

EID AL FITR represents for Muslims and Arabs aspirations for a better future but it is coloured with pain and sad feelings because the occupied Arab lands are still in the hands of the Israelis and the Arab states are deeply divided. The Feast makes the remembrance of the Holy Land which is usurped by Israel, and the Arabs and Muslims hope that their lands will rise to the level of challenges and responsibilities, to mobilise their countries' resources for restoring the occupied land.

The Arabs and Muslims are called on to transform the givings of this occasion into a real action towards achieving that goal. Islam should act as a beacon, guiding them on towards victory, and their religion serving as an incentive urging them towards liberation and restoration of their dignity and rights.

This is not a miracle and it can be done once Arab and Muslim leaders put aside their differences and tackle their issues in an objective and reasonable manner. They should place national interests above all other considerations. It is not enough for Arab leaders to talk about their resources, but should find a way for convincing their peoples of their real intention to start working seriously for achieving their objectives and goals.

The feast is an occasion for us to remember Arab people under Israeli rule, the Holy Places, which they continuously protect from Zionist crimes and violations and the duty of every one of us towards these places and their people.

Sawt Al Shabab: Bitter situation

THE ARAB and Islamic Nations celebrate Eid Al Fitr this year while much of the situation in the Arab World is still unchanged and still generates pain and distress. Al Qasa Mosque is still under Israeli occupation, and the whole of the Holy Land, the Arab land of Palestine is still under Israeli yoke.

Last year's feast came as the city of Tripoli in northern Lebanon was besieged by Arab and other forces hostile to the PLO, and the feast of the year before witnessed Israel's siege of Beirut and its criminal actions in Palestinian refugee camps and in southern Lebanon. This year the Israelis still occupy our land, in Palestine, Lebanon and the Golan and the Gulf War is still on as we witness an Islamic Nation trying to attack and invade the territories of another Islamic Nation.

As we study the situation we find no reason for continuing the war among Muslim brothers, and we find in this least a cause for mobilisation of Arab resources and material power for liberating our land from Israeli occupation. We hope that the feast of the next year will witness a complete change in the situation and a transformation of weakness into strength and success over the enemy.

Al-Dustur: Sad times

IS MUSLIMS celebrate this Year's Eid Al Fitr the Arabs are still divided, their lands occupied and the prospects for the future look dim. The feast should serve as a reminder for all of the usurped holy places and should serve as an incentive for us to work for liberating the occupied lands. This feast should give us lessons about the past and urge us to work diligently and more seriously for a better future.

The Arabs should start by trying to remove all the causes of differences and division as first step towards liberating their usurped land and saving their kinsmen from Israeli torture and subjugation. Once they are united and strong they can do that and they are bound to end the four-year-old Gulf war that has sapped Arab and Muslim nations' resources and killed so many innocent people.

In the past this nation used to serve as a torch of freedom for the whole world, but as Arabs and Muslims are divided the door has been open for foreign intervention and domination. The Arabs can overcome their present ordeal and remove all causes for desperation and sadness, and can enjoy true rejoicings of the feast if their countries are free and liberated, and if their peoples are not involved in wars.

Basra braced for expected Iranian offensive

By Subhy Haddad
Reuters

BASRA, Iraq — Millions of closely piled sandbags line the road that snakes along the western side of the Shatt Al Arab, the one-vital waterway linking Iraq's main port of Basra to its pre-war outlet in the Gulf.

The sandbags are stacked as high as a bus and scarcely a gap remains through which you can glimpse the clear blue waters of the Shatt.

Anti-aircraft guns are strategically placed among the multi-storey buildings of this city of half a million. More sandbags cover the windows and doorways of most government offices and many of the houses.

Heavy machine-guns everywhere have their barrels turned

eastwards towards the threatened point of invasion by massed ranks of Iranian soldiers.

Basra, say its defenders, is as prepared as it ever could be to repel the long-forecast assault by close to a quarter of a million Iranians stationed just 20 kilometres away on the eastern shoreline of the Shatt.

Diplomats in Baghdad say the Iranians can be expected to attempt a direct assault across the Shatt.

Iran's blockade at the head of the Gulf has sealed off Basra's access to the sea since the start of the war in September 1980. Now some analysts say that Tehran strategists might try to sever its road links to the north.

The Iraqi third corps, defending southern Iraq, seems to have left no chance for the Iranians to cross

the borders elsewhere.

Reporters visiting this area in the past few days have been shown vast tracts of desert land, now flooded with a man-made sea covering hundreds of miles of the border area north of Basra.

One officer told how giant pumps were mobilised to pour millions of cubic feet of river water into a recently built canal which channelled it out to the desert stretches.

There it cascaded into a vast artificial sea, stretching out to join the Hawizah marshes, a wilderness of swamp and reed forest and the scene of bitter combat in March this year when the Iraqis said more than 50,000 Iranians were killed.

They were encircled and decimated by well-trained and equ-

ipped Iraqi regular troops in a massacre that left thousands of Iranian bodies bloated and floating in waters of the marshes.

To avoid just such a breakthrough attempt by the Iranians this time, the Iraqis have dug out hundreds of bunkers on southern and western confines of the man-made sea, now occupied by several thousand troops from regular units and men from the para-military Iraqi Popular Army.

From one of these bunkers can be seen, through binoculars, the artificially constructed Majnoon Islands, site of rich oil deposits some three kilometres from the border which the Iranians seized earlier this year.

Iraq's Third Army Corps Commander Major-General Maher Abed Al Rashid, says his

troops are fully prepared to annihilate the Iranians if they strike at Basra or its surrounds again. "We will harvest them," he said.

In a more sober assessment of the Iranians' strength, Gen. Rashid says they have mobilised more than 200,000 men, a vast volunteer force stiffened with regular armoured and infantry divisions, paratroopers and Revolutionary Guards to face his third corps.

"We will use every means and any deterrent or destructive weapons against any person who tries to cross our borders or to occupy our territories," the Iraqi commander says.

The reporters who toured Basra saw pieces of black cloth on display outside houses and offices, bearing the names of citizens killed

in Iranian artillery bombardment of the town.

Iraq says more than 800 Iranian shells fell on Basra this month in civilian attacks in the two weeks prior to the June 12 ceasefire, which both sides agreed under United Nations auspices. Hundreds died and as many houses were destroyed in the 14-day bombardment.

One piece of cloth hangs over the entrance to the governor's office, bearing the name of his assistant, Turki Attiyeh, killed together with five other officials at a meeting on June 6.

Another, elsewhere, has the name of a man killed on June 16, four days after the shelling truce took effect. Iraqi war communiqués carried no reference to shelling at Basra on that day.

Guatemala poll unlikely to change much in political scene

By Mary Powers
Reuters

GUATEMALA CITY — Guatemalans voted for a constituent assembly on Sunday but after three decades of coups, vote rigging and violence the poll seems unlikely to change much in Central America's most populous country.

The balloting is an intermediate step in the military government's so-called "political opening" for a transition to civilian rule. Presidential elections are scheduled next year.

Although the two-year "political opening" produced a proliferation of groupings — there

were 1,179 candidates representing 19 groups from the extreme right to centre-left in the election — the process has been marked by widespread indifference among the 2.5 million voters.

"The apathy which can be observed among our people for the event clearly manifests the immense majority's repudiation of the manipulative handling of politics dominated by fraud, deceit and lies," the country's bishops said recently in an unusually strong pastoral letter.

The 88-seat constituent assembly will have limited powers, charged solely with drawing up a new constitution. Guatemala's fourth in 30 years, and related

laws. Urban political violence, endemic for over 20 years, has increased dramatically since the poll was announced.

At least 2,200 political leaders, union activists and students were killed or kidnapped in the first four months of the year, according to the Mexico-City based Guatemalan Human Rights Commission.

Most constituent assembly candidates were campaigning with bodyguards at their side and many are known to have been carrying arms.

The election coincided with the 30th anniversary of a 1954 coup directed by the U.S. Central Int-

elligence Agency (CIA) which ended 10 years of democratic, reformist rule.

Since then, coups, elections rigged by the military, death-squad violence directed mainly at opposition activists and a simmering guerrilla insurgency have dominated politics in Guatemala.

"The past two generations of Guatemalans have been witness to 30 years of manipulation of the constitution," said Jorge Gonzalez del Valle, head of the centre-left Civic Democratic Front. "The practice of political intolerance and institutionalised terror has completely violated democracy."

In the last elections in 1982, a

group of junior military officers staged a coup when the results, widely known to be rigged, showed a victory for the hand-picked candidate of corrupt military strongman General Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The officers chose a retired general and born-again Christian, Efraim Rios Montt — himself robbed of an election in 1974 — to lead the government. Mr. Rios Montt was in turn overthrown last August by his defence minister, Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores.

Although most observers say Mejia Victores appeared serious in his pledge of "clean and honest" elections, opposition politicians, judges, Catholic bishops

and U.S.-based human rights groups have warned the vote could have been rigged once again to allow the military to keep its role in running the country.

Seasoned political analysts say the election was really aimed at ending the isolation of a government with an international image tarnished by widespread human rights abuses and at patching up shaky relations with Washington.

Some high-ranking officers are believed to have backed three far-right parties. Analysts believe these parties gaining control of the assembly would pave the way for a victory by a right-wing presidential candidate next year.



Vietnam: One more American token

By William Kazer
Reuters

HO CHI MINH CITY — Dirty, unkempt, barefoot and barely able to write her name, Lily Nguyen Ho Le might be any of Ho Chi Minh City's thousands of street people who sleep where they find space and hustle what they can.

But Lily's fair skin and freckles set her apart.

"You give me money," she says. "I go eat."

She is an Amerasian, one of many Vietnamese children born of American soldiers and Vietnamese women during the Indochina war.

Vietnam estimates it has anywhere from 11,000 to 20,000 such Amerasians, with most of them, like 16-year-old Lily, now in their teens.

Not all have been abandoned by their families or lead such a marginal existence. Many — unlike Lily — are well cared for by their families, foreign aid workers here said.

But they are walking reminders of a bygone era, a time when Ho Chi Minh City was Saigon and the United States was trying to show South Vietnam how to win the war

against the North.

Now, more than nine years after the collapse of the U.S.-backed South Vietnamese government, liberated Vietnam sees the Amerasians as a symbol of collaboration with the hated American enemy. Although officially it denies that there is discrimination against them, some of the children tell a different story.

They allege they are taunted as being "Americans" and sometimes the older ones are unable to find work.

Vietnam, plagued with unemployment and other social problems, wants the Amerasians to leave.

It wants them out and in the past it was willing to stem the outflow of other Vietnamese refugees if the United States would accept more Amerasians, according to aid workers in Bangkok.

Vietnamese officials deny this, but they admit they want more of these children to go.

Vietnam's top official for the Orderly Departure Programme, Nguyen Phi Tuyen, told visiting foreign reporters: "The Amerasians are a relic of the war and the U.S. has the responsibility to

discuss the problem with the government of Vietnam."

He said U.S. efforts to resettle Amerasians were insufficient.

The United States has resettled about 1,200 Amerasians since Vietnam first agreed to let them leave in September 1982, according to American figures. Amerasians have recently been leaving at a rate of about 200 a month.

But Vietnam says at that rate the problem will remain for years to come.

Mr. Tuyen said he wanted the United States to begin resettling Amerasians apart from the Orderly Departure Programme, which was set up in 1979 to allow a slow but steady exodus of Vietnamese.

It was designed to stem the many, precarious voyages of "boat people" in the late 1970s which threatened to swamp neighbouring countries with a tidal wave of refugees.

The United States maintains that the Amerasians can be resettled but they should be included in the programme, which now has a ceiling of about 1,250 people a month.

While U.S. officials say they want to receive the Amerasians,

they add that they also want to resettle other people such as former American government employees in South Vietnam. Vietnam has been dragging its feet on these cases, they say.

While the two sides wrangle over who leaves Vietnam and how fast, the Amerasians are compelled to join a very long queue.

According to Vietnamese officials, between 28,000 and 30,000 people — Amerasians and non-Amerasian Vietnamese — have been granted exit visas by Hanoi but are still waiting for permission to resettle in the United States.

For those already on their way, departure may bring mixed feelings.

As 14-year-old Amerasian Nguyen Xuan Trang waited at Ho Chi Minh City's Tan Son Nhut Airport for a flight to Bangkok with her mother and three Amerasian brothers, she said: "I am sad to go."

Trang's two other brothers could not leave now and had to be left behind.

Looking slightly bewildered, the family said it was going to the United States. When asked where, they said: "We don't know."

British government insiders worried over Trident cost

By Graham Stewart
Reuters

LONDON — The soaring cost of Britain's 21st-century Trident nuclear deterrent is already deterring some government politicians, now worried the nation can no longer afford it.

A number of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party cabinet members are growing concerned that the American submarine-based missile system — last official estimate 8.7 billion sterling (\$11.9 billion) — will prove a millstone for Britain.

The price has nearly doubled since the government opted for Trident in 1980, prompting one minister involved in the original decision to break ranks this month and urge that it be scrapped.

The Labour Party, committed to unilateral disarmament, charged that the cost was out of control and demanded that Trident be cancelled immediately.

The Thatcher government, determined to preserve an independent nuclear deterrent for Britain, ordered Trident to replace the Polaris missile system in the mid-1990s.

The new undersea system will comprise four submarines, each equipped with 16 missile tubes capable of delivering warheads to 224 targets more than 8,000 kilometres away.

The nuclear knockout is at least a dozen times greater than Polaris and military experts say Trident has enough firepower to wipe out the entire Soviet Union several times over.

Some critics say this is overkill and others anticipate Trident could quickly become obsolete if President Reagan goes ahead with his "star wars" concept to develop a defensive system that would destroy missiles in space.

Critics inside and outside Mr. Thatcher's party fear the cost of Trident could double again in the years ahead, straining the defence budget and squeezing conventional armed forces.

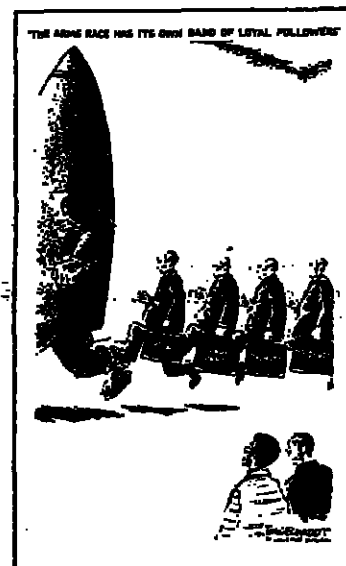
One commentator recalled that the cost of new Chevaline warheads for Polaris ended up seven times more than the first estimate.

"Oversteering on arms projects has become the most expensive joke in the land," wrote Neil Collins in the London Standard.

Former Navy Minister Keith Speed, a key figure behind the decision to buy Trident, ruffled the government by turning against it. He told Jane's defence weekly he regretfully concluded that neither Britain nor the navy could afford it.

"I fear that Trident could be the millstone which sinks sufficient numbers of frigates, corvettes and other surface ships being bought in the next decade," he said.

Political sources say other Conservatives are also muttering darkly about the rising cost. But they have not dared go public like Speed who was already out of favour with Mrs. Thatcher, having been sacked in 1981 for opposing government cuts in the navy.



"The question really is not if, but when, we ditch Trident," says one Conservative peer. "We have to find a nice way of doing it without upsetting the Americans."

The rising value of the U.S. dollar against sterling is the prime cause of the price tag being marked up.

When Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine put it at 8.7 billion sterling in his defence estimates in May, he based it on an average 1983-84 exchange rate of \$1.53.

But sterling has now slipped to around \$1.37 and a parliamentary defence committee this month estimated the cost had risen to 9.4 billion sterling (\$12.9 billion).

Mr. Heseltine, under fire in a defence debate in parliament this week, acknowledged the cost could go higher.

But he insisted Trident was still affordable, arguing that in annual terms it would cost an average of 500 million sterling (\$685 million), or three per cent of the defence budget.

But Labour's defence spokesman, Denis Davies, maintained: "I believe the cost of Trident is now getting out of control and the government has little idea what the final cost will be."

Mr. Speed advocates an advanced long-range version of the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missile as a cheaper alternative, saying it could be launched from conventional submarines or ships.

Though the Thatcher government rejected Tomahawk in 1980, naval authorities recently asked for detailed information on the naval version of the missile.

Defence sources say there is a growing body of opinion in naval circles that Tomahawk would be a satisfactory substitute.

Former Foreign Secretary David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, has publicly pointed to Trident opposition in the military. "There are now senior figures in the army, air force and navy who see the Trident programme as gravely damaging to a coherent defence policy," he said.

Jane's aviation review labelled Trident a poor investment.

"There is not the remotest possibility that Trident could ever be launched in anger without precipitating or following the blasting of Britain from the map," it pronounced.

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هذا من اجل الله"

Scientists question pesticides ability to control Africa pests

Africa's present food crisis is caused by insects as well as by drought. And even the agricultural scientists are losing faith in the ability of pesticides to control these pests.

By John Madeley

ARUSHA, Tanzania — Drought is not the only culprit in Africa's present food crisis, according to 400 scientists meeting here. Insects are also to blame.

The 400 met at the invitation of the Tanzanian government and the Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux as the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) was calling for emergency food aid for 24 African nations. One expert after another — speaking for different crops in different areas — reported that pests are eating into Africa's food and cash crops at an ever increasing rate and that pesticides are proving steadily less effective as the bugs grow more resistant.

Over the past two years, a growing number of environmental pressure groups have been calling for sweeping bans on pesticides, calling which most agronomists have termed naïve. But in Arusha, the scientists themselves were seeking other ways of control.

Farmers in Kenya growing the country's quality Arabica coffee are finding the crop less profitable because of the money they must spend trying to control coffee-berry disease. Today, such efforts involve heavy sprayings of fungicides, but breeders are trying to develop disease-resistant plants for the future.

Cotton farmers in the Sudan are going bankrupt spraying their crops. The cost of spraying cotton with pesticides in the Sudan rose from \$8.20 per hectare in 1973 — when only one spraying was needed — to \$58.80 per hectare in 1981 — when eight applications were required.

Staple crops of the poor such as maize, cassava and sorghum also suffer increasingly from pests resistant to chemicals.

Almost half the 10 million hectares which grow cassava are affected by the green spider and the mealybug — pests causing annual losses of over \$1.8 billion.

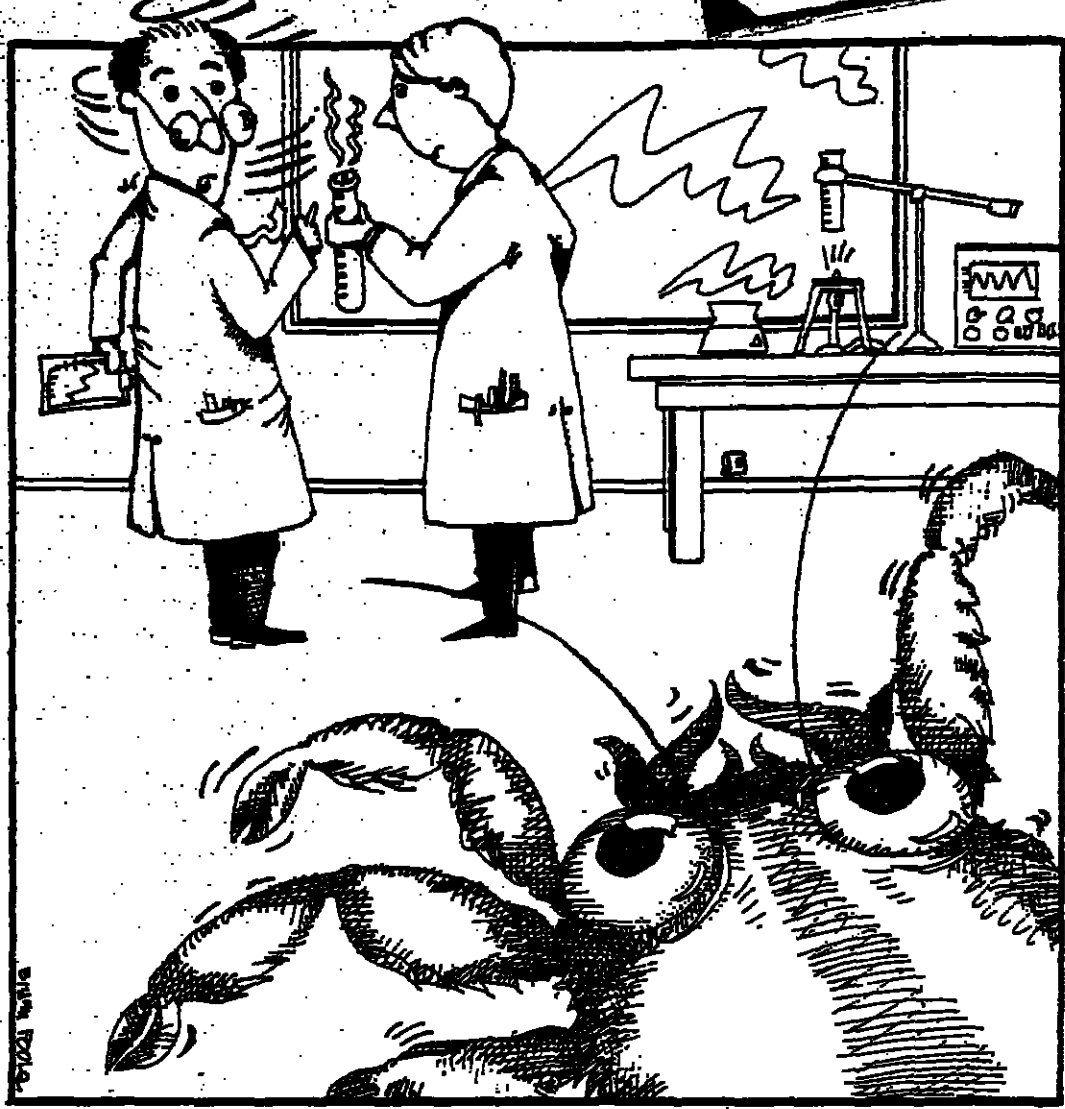
Sorghum is under attack from the sorghum midge, said by K.M. Harris of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology to be "now a major pest". Groundnuts, beans and cowpeas, tropical Africa's chief legumes, "are each significantly damaged by disease", according to B.J. Ndunguru of the Department of Crop Science at the University of Tanzania.

A recent unwelcome import into Africa, the "greater grain borer beetle" from Latin America which eats harvested maize and cassava, threatens to become "a major threat to staple food availability", warned Peter Golob of Britain's Tropical Development and Research Institute.

Pesticide companies are more interested in selling products than controlling pests, according to some experts. "The dealer has one aim: to sell his chemicals by all means", said Dr. A. Wodageneh, head of an FAO cotton pest control programme in northeast Africa. "Ineffective chemicals sometimes stay on the market for years. Why? There is at least the suspicion of kickbacks (money paid to government officials for ordering certain products)".

There was wide agreement at the Arusha meeting that the answer to pests lies in something called "integrated pest management" (IPM), a system which has proved effective in temperate climates, where there are fewer pests and diseases.

IPM, which uses chemicals sparingly but at key times in crop growth, emphasises biological control, mixed cropping and the use of resistant plant species. Biological control uses the natural



"Oh, it kills some of them alright. There is just one 'alarming side effect.'"

enemies of pests to keep them.

"It has already had some outstanding successes, especially in Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe", said Dr. David Greathhead of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control. "In all, it has been used successfully against 140 pests."

Scientists at the Nigeria-based International Institute of Tropical Agriculture discovered a wasp that is the natural enemy of the cassava mealybug. These wasps are now being released over affected areas from a special plane in a \$30 million programme which

ITA believes is cheap compared to the cost of using pesticides on cassava.

Farmers who mix their crops, growing two or more in the same field, are less troubled by pests than farmers of "mono-crop" plantations — notoriously susceptible to pests and disease.

Many of Africa's research centres are now working to breed plant strains resistant to pests and disease. "Resistant cultivars cost the farmer nothing", pointed out B.J. Ndunguru, "nor does their adoption necessarily upset his farming system". But many key crops require

much more research. "The impact of the knowledge we have about reducing maize losses is disappointing", points out D.J.W. Rose, working in East Africa. "Planning the protection of maize often takes little account of the differences between societies."

The scientists closed their meeting guardedly optimistic that if pests and disease can be controlled, then Africa can feed its people. IPM itself may be something that few Africans will ever hear of, but it does offer some new hope — a rare commodity amid the gloom of the present food crisis. — Earthscan feature.

Town celebrates century as site of zero longitude

By Harvey Morris

Reuter

GREENWICH, England — An imaginary north-south line running through this southeast London suburb has for 100 years determined how maps are drawn and clocks set around the world.

Greenwich last week celebrated the decision of an international conference at Washington in 1884 to select it as the site of the prime meridian, or longitude zero.

The Washington ruling led to worldwide standardisation of navigation charts and established the primacy of Greenwich as the reference point for international time zones.

This month the meridian line has been marked out in white paint across the suburb, reminding inhabitants that it straddles the dividing line between the eastern and western hemispheres.

Events leading up to the Washington decision were not without their stormier moments. International rivalries, not least between Britain and France, overshadowed the debate among geographers and astronomers.

Until the last minute there were those who favoured a more neutral site for the prime meridian, either the great pyramid of Egypt or Jerusalem's temple mount.

But the unrivalled reputation of the Greenwich observatory, set on a hill above the river Thames, and Britain's pre-eminence as a maritime power were enough to quieten objectors.

Scientists had long sought universal acceptance of a single north-south meridian that would complement the natural east-west line of the Equator as a reference point for mapmakers.

A separate but increasingly

important concern in the 19th century was the standardisation of time. Only by reference to a fixed north-south meridian could the world be divided into regular time zones.

Until 1884, clocks were set locally according to the sun's position in the sky. Differences in longitude meant that, for instance, clocks in the west of England ran as much as half an hour later than those in the eastern countries.

It mattered little in pre-industrial days that each village and town set its own time. But the advent of railways made it essential to establish a standard time system.

Among the greatest enthusiasts of standard time were the U.S. railway pioneers who opened up the far west. Until 1884, railroad timetables were chaotic, with each company and each city operating different time systems.

According to Greenwich astronomer Derek Howse: "A traveller from Eastport, Maine, going to San Francisco, was obliged, if anxious to have correct railroad time, to change his watch some 20 times during the journey."

In what was a nightmare for the timetable writers, Pittsburgh was 13 minutes ahead of Columbus but 10 minutes behind Altoona. At midday in New York City it would be only 11.40 in Buffalo.

A determining factor in the choice of Greenwich at the Washington conference was the decision of the North American Railroads to adopt a standard time system based on the Greenwich meridian just 18 days before invitations to the conference were sent out to world capitals.

Another factor was that by 1884 more than 70 per cent of the

world's shipping navigated by the British Nautical Almanac, first published in 1767 and based on the Greenwich meridian.

But until the Washington conference many countries continued to base their maps on alternative meridians, running through Paris or Lisbon, Cadiz or Ferro Island in the Canaries.

The establishment of the Greenwich meridian dates back to the 17th century when King Charles II ordered the building of an observatory in what was then a small riverside town on the outskirts of London.

Sir Christopher Wren, architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, was among those responsible for construction of the observatory on a hill above Greenwich Palace, birthplace of Queen Elizabeth I.

The astronomer John Flamsteed used astronomical observations to establish a meridian line running through the centre of his Greenwich telescope. The line is marked by a bronze plate in the old observatory building.

Similar astronomical studies were being undertaken in France and the French, out of national pride, were among those at first reluctant to accept Greenwich as the prime meridian.

With an uncharacteristically casual attitude to time, the Greenwich national maritime museum has chosen June to celebrate the centenary although the Washington conference was in October.

International rivalries appear to be at least as great as they were a century ago and the museum has had to abandon plans for a U.S. and a Soviet astronaut to shake hands across the hemisphere line because of lack of support from the two powers.

Anglo-Italian war equipment boom

The move by the British electronics firm, Plessey, to buy into the Italian company, Elettronica, will mean increased research and development spending on electronic warfare equipment. James Buxton reports

ROME — To anyone who thinks that Italian industry barely exists further south than the Po Valley, it will come as a shock to learn that one of Europe's leading makers of electronic warfare equipment is based on the Via Tiburtina, the road the tourist buses take from Rome to Tivoli.

The company is Elettronica, and Plessey, the British electronics company, has just bought 35 per cent of it with an option to go up to 49 per cent in the next five years. The British company is convinced that it has won a valuable prize which will enhance its range of defence products. But there are special causes for satisfaction on the Italian side too.

Electronic warfare means the use of electronic equipment to detect and deceive an enemy. Electronic Support Measures (ESM) enable a warship, aircraft or army formation to tell whether it is being detected by enemy radar, and where and what type that radar is. It also makes it possible to work out the enemy's order of battle by picking up the transmission of his radar and radio.

Electronic countermeasures (ECM) go a stage further. They involve the jamming of enemy radar transmission, or the distortion of transmission so that he aims guns or missiles at the wrong target.

Elettronica is virtually the creation of one man, Mr. Filippo Frattolochi, 72, who is a businessman rather than a scientist. Established in 1951 to make electrical equipment for the railways, Elettronica switched to electronic warfare a few years later. By 1970 it employed 500 people.

Rapid expansion came in the 1970s, partly with the growth of the Italian defence industry but mainly with the rapid development of electronic equipment for military uses. Elettronica now employs about 2,000 people, and achieved sales last year of L160 billion (\$100 million).

Elettronica has established an important market with the West German armed forces, and serves customers in some other NATO countries, such as Spain, and in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. It does not have a market in Britain.

Some reckon the company to be the third biggest electronic warfare equipment maker in Europe, after Racal of Britain and Thomson of France.

But the Italian company does not have a big enough market to support its research and development spending, and it has been looking for a partner to inject new funds and provide access to a bigger market.

Discussions with Plessey began

last summer, but the deal was only concluded in the last few days, in the face of a rearguard action by Selenia, backed by politicians anxious to keep the company entirely Italian.

One of the attractions of a deal with Plessey is that although the U.K. company is several times bigger, with sales of about £1.1 billion (\$1.53 billion), its activities fit neatly with those of Elettronica. Plessey makes telecommunications equipment and is a big defence supplier, but its electronic warfare activities are relatively small and spread over several subsidiaries.

Plessey should offer Elettronica access to the U.K. market, which alone is worth about £100 million a year.

There will be no joint manufacturing but the two companies will co-operate in the transfer of technology and in marketing. A company with a small capital base in which Elettronica will hold 35 per cent is to be set up in London.

From an Italian point of view, the deal is another affirmation that the country is again attracting foreign investors. The most spectacular sign of this was the recent agreement under which AT&T, the U.S. electronics group, took 25 per cent of Olivetti. But two British companies have this year made investments in Italy — GKN, which bought into an engineering company, and Bechams, which took a majority in Zanibelli, a pharmaceutical firm — Financial Times news feature.

Robot teaches youngsters computer skills

Youngsters in Chicago, Illinois, spend a good part of their school vacations these days in computer-training programmes that introduce five- and six-year-olds to computer programming.

One of the computer schools, EPI center, uses a computer programme called LOGO especially developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for teaching children. A special feature is a rumbling robot, called EP, which moves about the classroom responding to commands given by the youngsters at the computer keyboard.

The children's task is to manoeuvre EP across the room, through a doorway and around furniture.

"This experience gives youngsters a feeling for mathematics as a very real and concrete thing instead of some abstraction," says one of the computer centre's teachers.

The LOGO programme also allows the children to make intricate and colourful geometric designs and patterns on the computer screen. "It teaches them logic and geometry without telling them that's what they're doing," the teacher adds. — U.S. Information Agency.



Classroom robot is examined by children at a computer school in Chicago, Illinois. The five- and six-year-old youngsters are trained to manoeuvre the robot in complicated patterns about the classroom,

using computer-programmed instructions (Press and Publications Service photo).

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Navratilova, Lloyd stay on course

LONDON (R) — Holder Martina Navratilova and arch rival Chris Evert Lloyd stayed on course for their 60th meeting when they came through potentially hazardous matches in straight sets at the Wimbledon Tennis Championships Tuesday.

Top-seeded Navratilova, beginning her quest for a second Grand Slam, moved effortlessly into the semifinals with a 6-3, 6-2 win over Bulgarian teenager Maxela Maleeva, the number seven seed. Lloyd reached the quarter-final stage by beating West German Claudia Kohde 6-2, 6-4.

Lloyd, champion here in 1974, 1976 and 1981 and winner of 68 of her 77 singles at Wimbledon, tends to have trouble against the 1.80-metre tall West German, the number 12 seed.

But with the prospect of another clash with Navratilova looming in Saturday's final — the Czechoslovak-born American leads 30-29 overall — Lloyd seldom gave Kohde the glimpse of a possible upset.

Lloyd, who will meet Swedish qualifier Carina Carlsson in the

last eight, harnessed the capricious wind and managed to keep Kohde pinned to the baseline where her volleying power was redundant.

Lloyd, chasing her 16th Grand Slam title, ripped through the first set in 31 minutes and her only hiccup came at 5-2 in the second set when Kohde saved a match point with a brave backhand volley then broke serve with a blistering forehand down the line.

Kohde then hauled herself back to 5-4 before Lloyd served out for victory on her third match point.

Navratilova, who became the third woman in history after Margaret Court and Maureen Connolly to complete the Grand Slam when she won last month's French Open, was in equally impressive form against 17-year-old Maleeva, generally regarded as the

best prospect in Europe at present.

The 1978, 1979, 1982 and 1983 champion experienced some problems with her serve and volley game in the wind but the only time she appeared in any danger was at 3-1 in the second set when Maleeva held three break points.

But Navratilova survived the mini-crisis, held serve for 4-1 and was never troubled again, although she, too, only clinched victory on her third match point in the eighth game which went to six deuces.

Navratilova said: "I'd never played Manuela before and it was nice playing a baseliner on grass... you might say I felt on home ground."

"There were some close games but she only held one break point on my serve and I was never really threatened."

The champion's next opponent is likely to be close friend and doubles partner Pam Shriver of the U.S., who was playing fellow American Kathy Jordan in another quarter-final.

Navratilova and Shriver became the first women to complete the doubles Grand Slam in Paris, but the champion is unconcerned about meeting her friend.

"I'm sure we'll be able to handle it, there's a good healthy rivalry between us. You can't afford to coast against Pam, she has a good serve and volley game."

Lloyd said: "I felt good and this was my best match in this tournament. But I've got to keep getting better every match because the opponents keep getting tougher."

"I realised Claudia could be a threat to me and that some people thought she might beat me," Lloyd added.

Referring to her quarter-final match against Carina Carlsson of Sweden, she said: "Anyone who reaches the quarter-finals is a threat and I'm not taking her lightly. She has very good ground strokes but I don't think she has one huge weapon to hurt me."

"I don't think I'll need to be 100 per cent to win, but I'll certainly be trying to play the best I can."

Greenidge leads Windies to magnificent win

By Graham Griffiths
Reuter

LONDON — West Indies, fired by a magnificent unbeaten 214 from Gordon Greenidge, strode imperiously to a nine-wicket win over England on the final day of the second cricket test at Lord's here Tuesday.

The touring team's triumph, which put them 2-0 up in the five-match series, was achieved with 11.5 overs to spare after they were set a target of 342 in 270 minutes plus 20 mandatory overs in the last hour.

Opener Greenidge, who passed his previous highest test score of 194 against India, and Larry Gomes, with an ideal supporting innings of 92 not out, put together an unbroken second wicket partnership of 287 — a West Indies record against England.

Greenidge square cut powerfully, played fluently off his legs and straight drove handsomely in a 300-minute innings which included two sixes and 29 fours, while Gomes struck the winning runs with his 13th four.

West Indies, acclaimed by supporters who swarmed on to the ground at the end ringing bells and blowing whistles, finished on 344 for one — the second highest sec-

ond innings score to win a test in England. Australia keep the record with their second innings total of 404 in 1948.

Greenidge was named joint man of the match with England all-rounder Ian Botham, who took eight for 103 in the first innings and followed up by hitting 81 in his second innings.

But that was one of the few highlights for David Gower's side, who were left to reflect on two missed chances and the fact that their brittle attack had again been exposed on a good batting pitch.

England, who opted against trying to press home their advantage late Monday by coming off in indifferent light, batted on for 20 minutes Tuesday morning and lost two more wickets, including Allan Lamb for 110, while adding 13 runs. They declared at 300 for nine.

West Indies launched their reply on a quiet note but accelerated rapidly under Greenidge's influence. After scoring 31 in the first 10 overs they hit 51 from the next 10 to be 82 for one at lunch, having lost Desmond Haynes for 17.

Haynes, sent back as he tried for an improbable single to mid-wicket, failed to beat Lamb's throw which broke the stumps,

ending an opening stand of 57. It was the first time West Indies had lost a second innings wicket in their last seven tests.

England squandered a chance to make a further breakthrough in the second over after lunch when Gomes, on five, was dropped in the slips by Derek Pringle off Neil Foster's bowling.

Greenidge played with mounting authority, completing his hundred off 135 deliveries. He escaped on 110 when Botham, at first slip, missed a chance off fast bowler Bob Willis, the only member of the English attack to command a degree of respect.

The Barbadian opener marked up the century stand with Gomes in 20 overs. Gomes reached his 50 with his ninth four shortly before tea, when West Indies had 214 for one from 45 overs.

Gower used Willis and Botham after the interval in a desperate attempt to check West Indies' progress, but they were let down by ragged ground fielding.

Greenidge and Gomes completed the 200 stand in 38 overs and put on 250 in 46 overs before Greenidge reached his double century by hooking Foster for six.

The pair beat the West Indies' previous best second wicket stand against England of 249, set by,

Lawrence Rowe and Alvin Kalicharrran in the 1974 series in the Caribbean.

West Indies sealed their success when Botham came on to bowl slow, needing just one delivery to reach their target.

West Indian captain Clive Lloyd said later Greenidge hit the ball as hard as any player in the world including his teammate Viv Richards.

"He is a strong chap and hits the ball straight and powerfully," Lloyd said.

"This is my last test at Lord's and I am elated about this victory. We had a chat in the slips and we felt that if we had to get 330 or 340 we would have to have a good chance."

"It was a total you can get a Lord's because the boundaries are pretty short. We had to have a good start and fortunately we got it."

Gower, the first England captain for 36 years to declare his side's second innings and watch the opposition achieve a match-winning target, said it was a shame.

"Everything was comparatively healthy, today and we ended up being on the wrong side of a beating. There was not much I really could have done, give the batsmen credit," he said.

Ueberroth destined from birth to run Olympics

By Jonathan Sharp
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — His friends say he is brilliant and charming, his foes call him ruthless and dictatorial, but Peter Ueberroth is one man who can say he was destined from birth to run an Olympic Games.

By an extraordinary coincidence, Ueberroth, chief organiser of this summer's games in Los Angeles starting on July 28, was born the same day that Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the father of the modern Olympic movement, died in 1937.

Not only the same day, it seems, but virtually the same hour. The meticulous Ueberroth knows, because he has checked.

This attention to detail is typical of Ueberroth. It was one of the reasons why he was plucked from relative obscurity to become president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee (LAOOC) five years ago.

He had other qualities appropriate for this daunting job, the main one being that he was already an outstanding success — not at sport, but in business.

Los Angeles city fathers were determined that the 1984 games would avoid the horrendous costs and deficits of previous Olympics: it was going to be a capitalist event and make money.

Ueberroth's credentials for achieving that goal seemed impeccable. The Chicago-born son of a travelling salesman who sold aluminium housing materials, Ueberroth was a millionaire before he was 40 and built up the second largest travel company in North America.

His other assets include blond hair, blue eyes and good looks. His only apparent physical defect is a broken nose, suffered when he was playing water polo in college.

He is modest about his success, crediting his wife of 25 years, Ginny, with making many of the tough business decisions.

As evidence of his supposed lack of intelligence, he likes to tell audiences that he took the LAOOC job on April Fool's Day.

But he has charm. Although he claims to be shy, he has persuaded private business to foot the entire \$500 million bill for the Olympics, thus meeting the requirement that the games will not cost the Ame-

rican taxpayer a penny.

When the Soviet Union announced its boycott of the games on May 8, Ueberroth acted like a hard-nosed business promoter, claiming that the games would actually be enhanced because unknown athletes who previously thought that they had no chance of winning a medal could now shine.

"I have been criticised for being upbeat about the games, and that is okay," he said after the Soviet withdrawal was announced, "but why should I be downbeat? It's going to be a great games."

However great, the Los Angeles Olympics are going to leave casualties in their wake, notably the bruised egos of an unknown number of LAOOC officials who have been summarily fired by Ueberroth, sometimes for apparently trivial reasons: One staffer is reported to have been dismissed merely for talking to a reporter without obtaining permission.

Ueberroth's wit, modesty and charm can evaporate in an instant, bitter former colleagues say, adding that the atmosphere in the closely-guarded LAOOC headquarters is like that of a prison

camp.

He also draws complaints from Los Angeles city officials who claim he is unnecessarily stubborn when bargaining over the costs of the services that the city is providing. "Ueberroth is such a tough negotiator that I sometimes think he likes to drive a hard bargain just for the hell of it," said one official, Pete Schabarum.

Others admire Ueberroth just because of his toughness. "He gets the job done," said city councilman Zev Yaroslavsky. "He is exactly the kind of son-of-a-bitch we had to have to run these games."

"I don't care if Peter Ueberroth thinks he is God. I don't care what he does after this — I am just glad we got him."

What is this American success story going to do after the Games? Having risen to become a national figure in the United States, complete with such trappings as a bodyguard and a helicopter to fly him around town, many believe Ueberroth will aim for national office.

At present he denies any political ambitions. However, his next job will keep him in the public eye. He has been appointed as the top official to run America's national game, baseball.

Emotional Tour victory for Portugal

CERGY-PONTOISE, France (R) — Portugal's Paulo Ferreira added an emotional chapter to Tour de France cycle race history here Tuesday when he won the fifth stage and dedicated it to his late compatriot Joaquim Agostinho.

Ferreira was in tears at the victory ceremony after the 207-km stage from Bethune as he paid tribute to Agostinho, who died in May from crash injuries.

Agostinho would have led the Portuguese team in the Tour which he had ridden 13 times, scoring five stage wins and twice finishing third overall.

The team of 10, who had been coached by Agostinho, had become professionals to ride in the Tour. Ferreira is only the second Portuguese to win a Tour stage.

It was an astonishing day of racing, capped when Ferreira out-

sprinted French pair Vincent Barreau and Maurice Le Guilloux at the finish in this new town north west of Paris.

The trio's time advantage of 17 minutes 42 seconds was the fifth largest in 71 tours, and made Barreau the new overall leader in his first Tour.

Barreau came second Tuesday to grab an overall advantage of more than 17 minutes over the favourites.

His American teammate Greg Lemond, the world champion widely tipped for success in his first Tour, said: "Now our team has the yellow jersey, but it's possible that Barreau can hold it for only a week because he is not so good on the mountainous stages."

Ferreira, Barreau and Le Guilloux, a teammate of French favourite Bernard Hinault, once held a lead of nearly 25 minutes after 114 km.

Yet when Ferreira made his lone attack five kms after the start it was expected to fail. His lead, once one minute 24 seconds, slipped to 16 seconds. Then he was joined by the Frenchmen, and they raced away as Barreau's teammates used blocking tactics at the head of the main field.

Dutch overnight leader Adri van der Poel explained the negative attitude within the main field. "We were not going to chase them because others would have profited by our efforts. In the end no one made a move," he said.

The only escapees from the main field were another French pair, Bernard Vallet and Jean-Francois Chavin. They drew away by more than two minutes only to be caught at the finish by the chasing field.

First Los Angeles Olympic Games surprised the world

By Jonathan Sharp
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — If the organisers of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games think they have problems, they should think back to the last time this city played host to the games, 52 years ago.

On that occasion, with the world staggering under the impact of this century's worst economic depression, the Los Angeles Games were widely expected to be a gigantic flop.

Money was so short that the Brazilian team came to the games in a tramp steamer loaded with coffee beans that were sold en route to pay expenses.

In Los Angeles, more than 50 per cent of the workforce was job-

less, and though tickets to events cost only two or three dollars, sales were agonisingly slow in the weeks before the games started. Jobless citizens, angry that money should be lavished on a mere sporting event, threw rocks at shop windows displaying the Olympic symbol.

At one crisis point, the games were about to be called off altogether, and when opening day finally arrived, President Herbert Hoover refused to attend.

There was also a host of minor disputes, one of them connected with the ban on alcohol imposed in the prohibition era. An exception to the law had to be made for the French team, which claimed that wine was an essential part of its training diet.

But against all the odds, the games of the 10th Olympiad were a triumph. Even though participation was so low that only three teams competed in field hockey, and football was dropped altogether, a total of 14 world and eight Olympic records were set.

Inexplicably, ticket sales picked up at the last minute and "we sold the last ticket on the morning of the opening day," according to Gwynn Wilson, a member of the executive council of the 1932 games.

At the opening ceremonies, a total of 101,949 spectators jammed into Los Angeles' Coliseum Stadium on July 30 to see the parade by 2,000 athletes from 39 nations.

Crowds reached a peak on August 10 when 110,410 people watched the various Olympic events scattered across the city.

The proceeds from ticket sales enabled the supposedly ill-fated games to turn a profit — a feat which has not been repeated since then, although the current games organisers say they will emulate their Los Angeles predecessors and make at least a tiny surplus.

Ironically it was one of the innovations at the 1932 games which made later games so costly. The 1932 games were the first to have an Olympic village where athletes and coaches stayed together.

A crude affair by modern standards, the village consisted of 500 prefabricated cottages built hastily in a few months prior to the games and costing a paltry \$140 for each building.

At first, many foreign athletes and coaches opposed the village concept, fearing political and racial friction. They also complained that sportsmen would be able to spy on each other's training secrets.

In addition, leaders of the fast-growing fascist movement in Europe accused the Olympic village of being "socialistic."

But the village idea caught on, so much so that all subsequent games supplied one — often at prohibitive cost.

Until, that is, Los Angeles in 1984.

Sussex, Kent provide remarkable tie

LONDON (R) — A smart slip catch by skipper Chris Tavare off Australian fast-medium bowler Terry Alderman earned Kent a remarkable tie with Sussex in their country cricket championship match at Hastings Tuesday.

It was the first tie in the championship for 10 years.

Sussex, needing 193 to win, reached 186 for six thanks to a superb 81 from Colin Wells.

But when Wells holed out to Neil Taylor off Alderman, Kent seized their chance to get back in the game.

Ian Greig and South African Garth Le Roux fell in successive deliveries before Chris Waller and David Smith scrambled a single each to level the scores.

Alderman then induced Smith to push at a ball leaving the bat and Tavare did the rest. Alderman's figures of five for 60 were his best for Kent.

Defending champions Essex continued their strong bid for the title when they crushed Yorkshire by an innings and 153 runs.

Yorkshire, who resumed Tuesday at 90 for four, added only another 98 runs with 20-year-old Philip Robinson providing the sole resistance with an impressive two-hour 50.

Top javelin throwers clash in Helsinki

HELSINKI (R) — U.S. world record holder Tom Petranoff will clash with Finland's Raimo Manninen and Klaus Tafelmeier of West Germany in what promises to be an exciting javelin event at the World Games in the Olympic stadium here Wednesday.

Manninen and his compatriot Arto Harkonen will be hoping to repeat their feat at a local javelin carnival at Pihlajavesi, Finland, last Sunday when they threw 93.42 and 92.40 metres respectively.

Petranoff, second in the World Championships here last year, and Tafelmeier have both recorded throws of just under 90 metres this year, although Tafelmeier's winning effort in Stockholm Monday night fell far short of that.

Polish triple jumper Zdzislaw Hoffmann will be aiming to return to his best form after a string of embarrassing defeats at the hands of American Willie Banks, whom he beat into second place at last year's World Championships.

Two of the world's strongest hammer throwers will be competing at the stadium, a favourite for world record attempts in field and long-distance track events in the past.

Igor Nikulin of the Soviet Union has thrown the hammer more than 80 metres this year, while Finland's Juha Tiainen improved his Finnish record to 81.52 metres last month.

Recent world record successes in the Olympic stadium include Kenyan Samson Kimobwa's 10,000 metres run in the 1977 World Games and Finn Tiina Liljak's javelin record two years ago.

The world's best runners are absent from the track events, although Pierre Deleze of Switzerland, second to Britain's Steve Ovett in Stockholm Monday night, will compete in the 1500 metres.

British doctors call for boxing ban

MANCHESTER, England (R) — Leaders of Britain's doctors called Tuesday for a ban on boxing in Britain on the grounds that it can cause brain damage.

The British Medical Association (BMA), which represents Britain's 97,000 doctors, voted at its annual meeting in the northern city of Manchester to campaign to win public support for the ban.

The BMA's secretary doctor John Harvard, a former schoolboy boxing champion, told reporters the association wanted the sport banned within five to 10 years.

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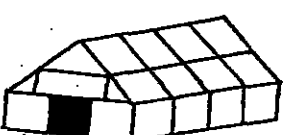
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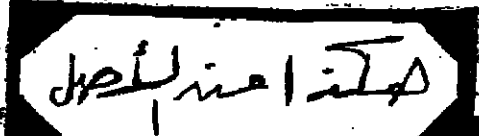
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Total aid to Third World falls by \$11 billion in 1983

GENEVA (OPECNA) — The total net flow of resources to developing countries, including short-term bank loans, fell by \$11 billion in 1983, according to a report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The report, as quoted by the Inter Press Service (IPS) news agency, says the net flow was \$101 billion last year compared to \$112 billion in 1982 and \$132 billion in 1981.

However, total net medium and long-term financial resources increased from \$97 billion in 1982 to \$103 billion in 1983.

But conversion of short-term loans into longer-term maturities during debt rescheduling operations caused a fall in total net flows.

According to provisional figures, total Official Development Assistance (ODA) received by the Third World from all sources

amounted to \$33.5 billion in 1983 — a decline of \$200 million over 1982.

ODA from the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members of OECD countries was also at \$27.5 billion, \$200 million less than in 1982.

As a share of OECD members' Gross National Product (GNP), ODA fell from 0.38 to 0.36 per cent because aid did not keep pace with GNP increases.

However, ODA from multilateral agencies in 1983 remained almost unchanged from 1982 at \$7.5 billion, the report notes.

It adds that given the difficulties in funding international financial institutions, particularly the International Development Association (IDA), "the flow of multilateral aid is unlikely to grow over the next few years, and could shrink unless there is an upturn in contributions to the multilateral

sector."

Preliminary estimates for 1983 indicate that ODA from DAC countries to the least developed countries, fell slightly below the 1982 level, both in real and nominal terms, though remaining unchanged as a share of total DAC-generated ODA.

While the report notes that precise forward estimates of future ODA trends are not possible "because of uncertain prospects for a number of major donors", some further increase in ODA in real terms for DAC countries as a group could, nevertheless, be expected.

Meanwhile, the evolution of total Third World ODA receipts will also be affected by the uncertain position regarding the funding of multilateral financial institutions and the possibility of a further decline in aid from non-DAC sources, the report concludes.

Dollar dominates markets

LONDON (R) — Sterling and the South African rand touched all-time lows Tuesday and other major currencies retreated as the U.S. dollar again dominated world markets.

Industrial unrest, sagging gold prices and a big purchase of dollars in the Far East, possibly by the Soviet Union, were all mentioned, but dealers agreed that soaring interest rates in U.S. money markets were the root cause of the dollar's strength.

The federal funds rate — the rate at which U.S. federal institutions lend to each other overnight — jumped to 13.5 per cent at the New York close from 10.75 per cent earlier in the day, and analysts predicted other rates would soon follow.

In London, sterling fell to a new low of \$1.3385, in Johannesburg the rand sank below 72 U.S. cents for the first time and in Tokyo the Bank of Japan intervened to sell about \$250 million when the dollar rose to 239.85 yen, a nine-month high.

In Frankfurt, a scramble for dollars when trading opened pushed the currency up to 2.8115 marks, more than 1.5 pence up on Monday night, but the rate soon steadied back to 2.8085.

Following the Japanese intervention, some European dealers spoke of possible concerted action to hold back the dollar. But there were no signs of any other central banks in the market during trading.

London analysts said sterling continued to look vulnerable because of government opposition to higher British interest rates and spreading concern over the effect of a coalminers' strike, now in its 17th week.

But the main concern was over interest rates in the United States, where analysts polled by Reuters predicted a further tightening of the Federal Reserve's (Fed's) monetary policy in response to strong economic and credit growth.

"The economy will remain stronger than the Fed desires and will help prompt a tightening," said New York economist Mr. David Jones, voicing the generally-held view.

Some dealers say money markets are already moving in the belief that the U.S. discount rate will rise to 9.5 per cent from its current nine per cent.

Stock markets are also nervously awaiting interest rate changes. Most major exchanges were barely steady, but the Hong Kong market closed at its lowest this year, partly on local factors.

The U.S. prime rate is already at 13 per cent, following four half-point rises since the start of this year, but many U.S. economists think a further increase will come around July 16-17, when the policy-making federal open market committee is due to meet.

If tightening of monetary policy were left until later in the quarter, they say, the Fed might encounter accusations that it was "playing politics" in the run-up to the U.S. presidential elections.

World Bank approves \$395 m loans to Cairo

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank has approved three loans totalling \$395 million for projects in Egypt.

It said in a statement Monday that Egypt's Development Industrial Bank (DIB) would get 170 million for a credit project to boost production of 500 small and medium-scale firms and create 71,000 jobs.

A \$125 million loan will help finance a three-year series of studies to improve export policies, technical help for the Egyptian export promotion centre, and a line of credit through the Export Development Bank for firms that manufacture for export.

In a plan for construction industry policy reforms and technical assistance, the DIB and Bank Misr will get a \$100 million loan to fund public and private enterprise foreign exchange needs and to cover technical assistance and training.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1984

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Early day confusion about the ideas which you should try to put across now is soon replaced by a resourcefulness and an ability to get into the various practical tasks that you have at hand.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Avoid that individual whose ideas are different to your own so that you don't have trouble and get into interesting tasks ahead of you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Search for any errors in your books of record in the morning, and then be charming with the one you love.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) An associate may criticize in the morning, but don't let this bother you. Do whatever will please your family the most.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Look to your friends for any help you may need and don't bother co-workers, and later have a happy time with pals.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Concentrate on work tasks and you get much done, so forget whatever has to do with pleasure. Your mate could be disappointing.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Avoid family trouble and get that plan worked out that means much to you. Also plan some trip that is interesting. Be happy.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) Don't get excited over some message in the morning, and quietly organize your future success. Don't fly off the handle.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) Not a good morning to handle some financial affairs of importance but study your position with partners and better it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Not a good day to have a talk with one in power, and be sure to use right methods for handling your work.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A private anxiety can deter you from going through with more important affairs, if you permit. Be happy together.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get busy at practical affairs and don't permit friends to take up too much of your valuable time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) If you show a higher-up that you cannot waste time with gossip, etc. you will be able to get along much better with partners.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be able to make a plan and carry through with it in a most exacting way, but needs to be taught to first study the motives behind such a plan and be sure of what he or she is doing. Then the life can become very successful.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!
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LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed mixed after a dull session having opened a little firmer. Dealers said the weakness in sterling, Wall Street's weaker trend and the continuing U.K. miners' strike were underlying the market's lacklustre performance but activity was quiet. At 1.500 hours the F.T.S.E 100 was up 0.6 at 1048.2 and the F.T. 30 index down 1.3 at 820.8.

GEC reversed an opening 2p fall at 192 after figures in line with forecasts, T.I. group rose 4p to 220 but ICI fell 2p to 568. Government bonds ended about 3/4 point lower depressed by sterling with trade nervous ahead of the U.S. treasury auctions, dealers said. North Americans were mixed and golds lower.

Midland closed 7p higher at 304 after operators construed as favourable its aim of a £2 billion cut in its balance sheet total by sale of less profitable assets and a tighter grip on group intra bank funds, dealers said. Other banks were firm with Natwest up 15p to 607 in continued response to Argentina's \$450 million package of interest repayments, they added.

Oils were boosted by firmer spot oil prices and helped by B.P.'s production forecasts for its onshore Wytch Farm Field. B.P. was steady at 463 while Shell put on 5p to 633 and Ultramar 5p to 273. I.C. gas added 14p to 294 following higher annual profits, dealers said.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.3400/44	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.3185/88	Canadian dollars	
	2.8070/80	West German marks	
	3.1655/65	Dutch guilders	
	2.3555/65	Swiss francs	
	57.10/13	Belgian francs	
	8.6150/6200	French francs	
	1726.50/1727.50	Italian lire	
	239.17/21	Japanese yen	
	8.2200/2250	Swedish crowns	
	8.0600/0650	Norwegian crowns	
	10.2900/2950	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	369.50/370.00	U.S. dollars	

OPEC to meet on over-supplied markets and future worries

LONDON (R) — Oil ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meet in Vienna next week and, with too much crude around, may find their bi-annual conference, turning into a bitter debate over prices and output.

"It's going to be a tough one," said one London market-watcher, pointing to some OPEC members' demands for higher prices or output quotas and the determination of others to hold the present shaky structure intact.

Most analysts predict stalemate at Tuesday's conference. "They'll make the ritual noises," said an oil industry consultant. "But it will be essentially a holding operation."

The 13 ministers meet against a background of weak demand, low spot market prices and high stocks — a far cry from the time when shortages meant OPEC could lift prices almost at will.

But analysts say that while a continuation of the status quo would be welcomed, it would also delay vital decisions about OPEC's long-term future. With OPEC Gulf states now investing heavily in oil refining, the group will soon have to face up to widening gaps between its rich and poor members.

The state of the market has not stopped individual members urging changes in OPEC strategy. Iran has argued for a reversal of the March 1983 decision to slice \$5 off the price of OPEC's "marker" crude, Saudi Arabian light — the first price cut in its history — and a similar amount off related prices.

Analysts say Algeria supports Iran, while the United Arab Emirates (UAE) wants a new set of differentials.

Others have pressed for increased production has since been

NEWS ANALYSIS

Normally world oil demand rises rapidly towards the end of the year, as the northern winter boosts usage of heating fuels.

With anxiety over Middle East supplies heightened by flare-ups in the Iran-Iraq war, consumer stocks have also risen far earlier than usual in 1984, diminishing OPEC's leverage.

IEA officials said OECD stocks at the end of June were enough to meet 97 days' consumption, 13 to 20 days more than in 1975-78, when OPEC's power was at its height.

Even worse news for OPEC's hawks has been the recent tumble of prices on the spot market. These more or less tracked official prices for more than a year after the London OPEC summit, briefly rising above them in late May 1984 when attacks on tankers in the Gulf hit exports from Iran and Kuwait.

But production has since been

restored and, prompted by a two-week lull in attacks on tankers in mid-June, spot prices for Saudi light had fallen as low as \$27.55 a barrel by the end of last month, \$1.45 down on its official price. Just four years ago, by contrast, spot prices were over \$40.

Since the late 1970s the recession, energy conservation and a switch by industries from oil to other fuels have meant a major drop in world oil use. And as refiners have sought more stable sources of supply than the Middle East, OPEC's output has slumped far more rapidly than that of the rest of the world.

In 1983, OPEC output of some 17.5 million b/d represented less than a third of world production, while over most of the past decade it produced over 30 million b/d, half the total.

The four biggest non-OPEC producers — the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and Mexico — have all boosted output over the past four years, as have others like Norway, India, Malaysia, Brazil and Egypt.

OPEC's decline culminated in the March 1983 London summit, when it finally agreed price cuts and quotas, with Saudi Arabia getting the lion's share at five-million b/d.

The pact has survived, but analysts say compliance has been patchy this year. Industry estimates put OPEC production in first quarter 1984 at 18 million b/d, 500,000 b/d over the ceiling, and higher still in April-June.

Trade reports say Iran has recently been offering discounts of up to \$3 a barrel and "disguised" discounts are being given by Gulf states in the form of barter deals, trade agreements and extended credit.

But the price and production structure is likely to come through the Vienna conference unscathed. "My guess is that there will be no change in the overall quota and no changes in price differentials," said an oil company director close to OPEC.

Analysts say OPEC should really be looking at changes in the organisation itself. There is already a contrast between poor members like Nigeria and Indonesia — with a combined 70 per cent of OPEC's 350 million population — and the Gulf states.

When production quotas are imposed, the populous states still have to satisfy their large domestic markets and must cut back vital oil exports far more sharply than the Gulf states.

Rich OPEC producers are now pouring billions of dollars into oil processing. In the words of Mr. Alberto Quiros Corradi, a senior official at Venezuelan state-owned company Lagoven, "in the near future there is going to be another OPEC within OPEC."

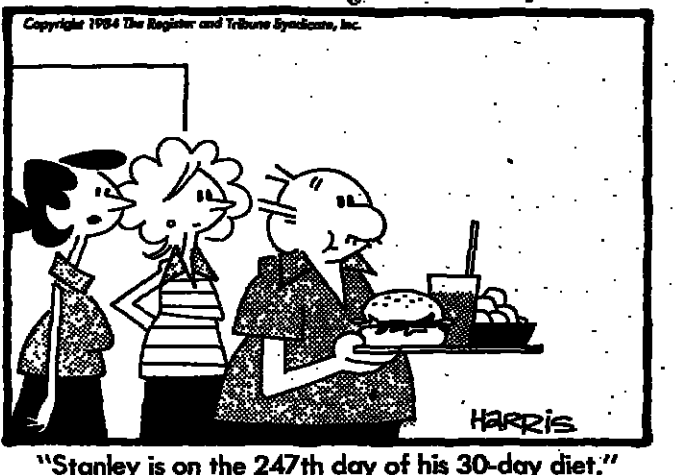
Refineries being built by OPEC countries could increase the group's refining capacity to 8.5 million b/d by 1990 from 4.9 million now, most of it destined for export.

Trade sources say this could mean a flood of refined products on the market, weakening oil prices still further and creating strains within OPEC between product exporters — unrestrained by quotas — and the rest.

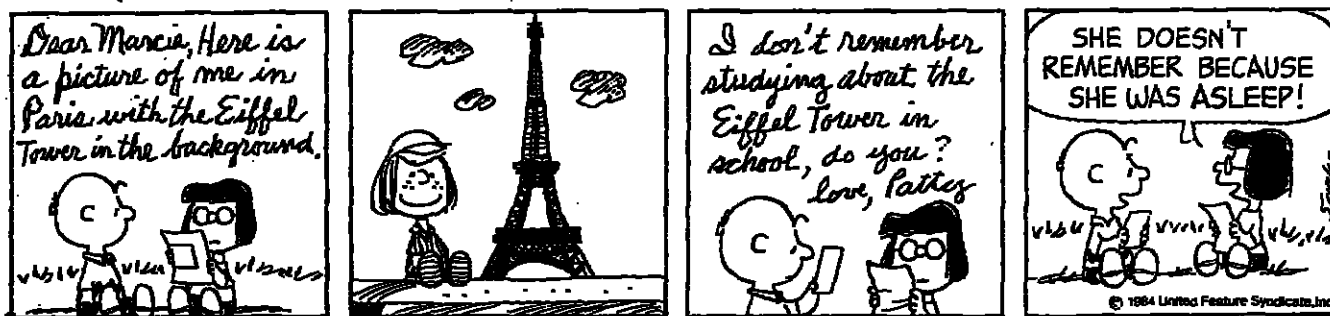
The refineries are being built while plants in industrial countries are being mothballed due to overcapacity. "They may end up being cathedrals in the sand," said one analyst.

THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



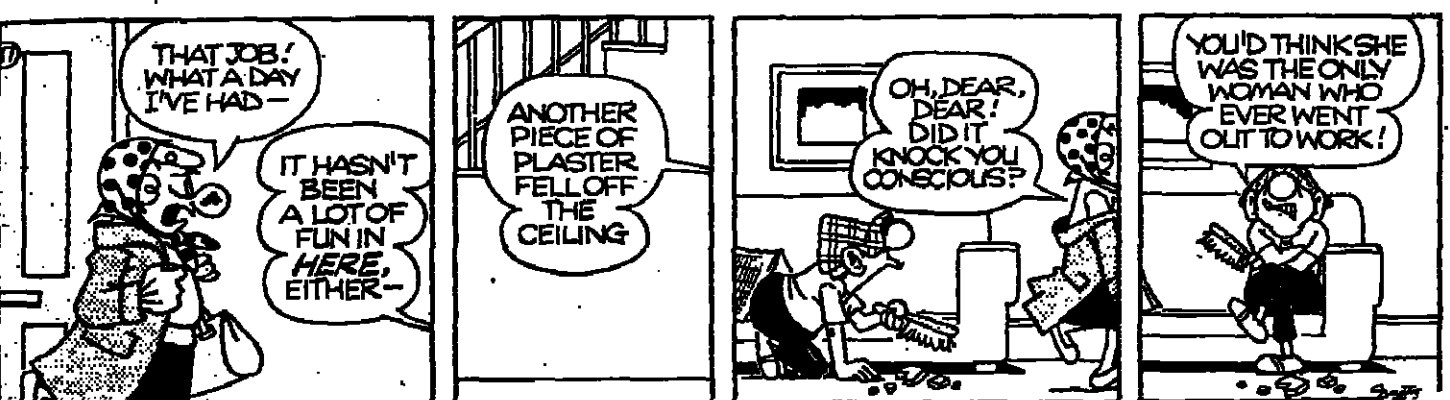
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

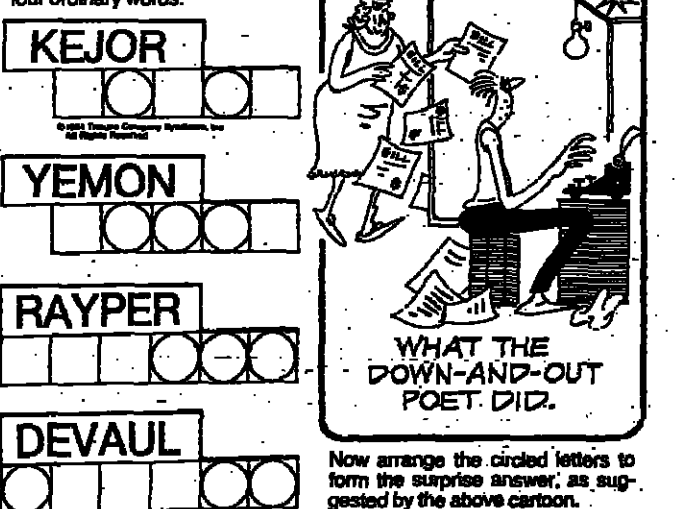


Andy Capp



JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "MEOW" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SHOWY WOMEN JACKET ALWAYS

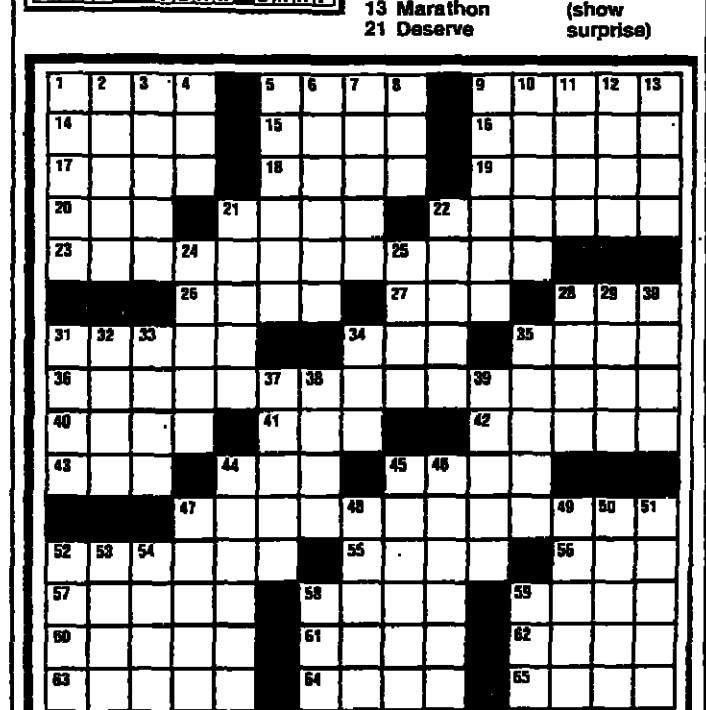
Answer: What the talking cat said every time its master returned home—WHAT'S "MEOW"?

THE Daily Crossword by John Greenman

ACROSS	27 Author	47 Censoring	22 TV sound
1 Telephone	McBain	52 Skewer	system
5 8 quarts	et al.	55 London	24 Mythful
9 Kind of chest	28 Corode	56 London	25 Viper
14 Absent	31 Ike's 1952	56 West	26 colony
15 USSR range	34 Gr. letter	57 Ignited	28 Misjudges
16 Camel's cousin	35 Heraldic wreath	58 Theda of the silents	29 Tar's term
17 Appraise	36 Celebrate in public	59 Farm structure	30 Turner and Knight
18 Declaim violently	40 Margin note	60 Levitated	32 Oval fruit
19 Column type	41 Dampen	61 All Baba's right	33 Legal
20 Tree	42 US author	62 Tatum or Ryan	34 Favorite
21 Neck locks	43 Ending for velvet	63 Stretched	35 Tatum or Ryan
22 One coulomb per second	44 Ewe's call	64 "Adam —"	37 Buying and selling
23 Cold-war film, 1950	45 Bill of exchange	65 Try	38 Pile
26 Infuriates			39 Poet Elinor

DOWN

1 Gem measure	44 Socked
2 In water	45 Trapped
3 Shop tool	46 Petroleum constituent
4 Soap ingredient	47 Pay hike
5 Show off	48 Storehouse
6 Antelope	49 Reflection
7 Capital of Crete	50 Nostrils
8 A Carson	51 Civet's cousin
9 Scales	52 Cleopatra's maid
10 Take flight to unite	53 Nothing more than
11 Hamlet, for one	54 Furrow
12 Meccan magnet	55 Cut short
13 Marathon	56 — an eye (show surprise)
21 Deserve	



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Troops on alert in Kashmir after dismissal of leader

NEW DELHI (R) — Security forces were on alert in India's Jammu and Kashmir border state Tuesday after the sacking of Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah, who has vowed to fight his dismissal like a tiger.

The state capital, Srinagar, was under indefinite curfew and paramilitary re-inforcements were sent to the region, bordering Pakistan.

Mr. Farouq, who has a strong following in predominantly Muslim Jammu and Kashmir, was replaced by his brother-in-law Ghulam Shah after the state governor rejected demands for fresh elections.

India's opposition politicians sharply criticised Mr. Farouq's dismissal as unconstitutional and a serious blow to democracy.

The political crisis erupted when Mr. Shah and 11 other members of the ruling National Conference Party withdrew their support of Mr. Farouq, leaving

him with a minority in the 76-seat state assembly.

Asked if he would stay in politics after Monday's setback, the son of the 'Lion of Kashmir' Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, told reporters: 'I shall die in politics. I shall fight Shah like a tiger.'

The rebels, backed by the 26 members of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, were all sworn in as cabinet ministers. Congress (I) has campaigned hard for Mr. Farouq's dismissal, accusing him of being pro-Pakistan and of supporting Sikh extremists.

The controversial Kashmir politician has charged that Mrs. Gandhi wanted to get rid of him because he was a threat to national

elections which must be held by January.

Mr. Shah told reporters one of his first tasks would be to maintain Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of India, which has fought two wars with Pakistan over the territory.

The sacked Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah has come under mounting pressure from his opponents since the Indian army stormed the Sikh Golden Temple.

At the weekend Mr. Abdullah angrily dismissed charges by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's ruling Congress (I) Party that he had encouraged Sikh extremists and pro-Pakistan Muslim fundamentalists.

'She (Mrs. Gandhi) can do what she likes. I will stay here and I will fight,' he told Reuters in an interview.

Mr. Shah broke away from the National Conference with his wife Khalida and her younger brother Tahir in 1982 to form their own rival faction.

Thai troops clash with Kampucheans

BANGKOK (R) — Thai troops have clashed with an unidentified group of Kampucheans in north eastern Thailand near the Kampuchean border, a senior provincial official said Monday.

Saner Mulaser, governor of Surin province, told Reuters that Thai forces Sunday fought about 50 armed Kampucheans who had raided a Thai border village in the province on Saturday.

He said the Kampucheans abducted a woman and child and took 24 cattle from the village four kilometres inside Thai territory in Kab Chong district, about 675 kilometres from Bangkok.

Thai troops pursued the Kampucheans to the border but it was not known what happened to the captured villagers.

No Thai soldiers were hurt in the clash, the official said. He said this was the second raid by unidentified Kampucheans within eight days.

Leader of De Gaulle coup dies

PARIS (R) — General Raoul Salan, who led the abortive right-wing coup against president Charles de Gaulle from Algiers in April 1961 died in a Paris military hospital Tuesday, a spokesman said.

Gen. Salan, 85, had been undergoing treatment at the Val de Grace hospital for an undisclosed illness for several weeks.

Gen. Salan was pardoned by Gen. De Gaulle in 1968 after being sentenced to life imprisonment six years earlier for plotting against the president's life, plotting against his government and leading the OAS, the Secret Army Organisation which used terror tactics to try and keep Algeria French.

In 1982 Socialist President Francois Mitterrand rehabilitated Gen. Salan and other generals who had led the abortive *putsch* restoring their rank and pensions.

By then only Gen. Salan and General Edmond Jouhaud were alive.

Gen. De Gaulle defused the attempted *putsch* by making a public broadcast to conscripts and soldiers, who as a result refused to follow the generals in the bid to topple Gen. De Gaulle's government.

The president, himself a former career officer, later issued pardons to 3,459 people involved with the OAS and an attempt to assassinate him in the southwest Parisian suburb of Petit Clamart.

Throughout his trial Gen. Salan never denied responsibility for the attempted *putsch*, and was the last of the coup leaders to be released by Gen. De Gaulle.

Before the coup Gen. Salan, France's most decorated officer, was French government delegate general and commander-in-chief of the armed forces in Algeria, then a department of France.

Before his capture and subsequent trial in May 1962 he had been sentenced to death in absentia.

He was born in the tiny Cevennes village of Roquecourbe in the Massif Central. After graduating from the Saint Cyr Military Academy in 1916, he served for 44 years in the French army.

Reagan approves aid for El Salvador

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has signed legislation which includes \$62 million in emergency military aid for El Salvador in the current financial year.

But the \$1.1 billion domestic spending bill which Mr. Reagan signed into law Monday did not include funds sought by the president for Nicaraguan rebels.

The administration had pushed for \$21 million in emergency aid for the 'contras', but Congress balked at supplying further aid for their covert war against the leftist Nicaraguan government.

The administration reluctantly agreed to support the legislation without the Nicaragua funds, but said it would seek to attach such funding to a future spending bill.

Most of the funds in the legislation signed by Mr. Reagan Monday are for nutrition and summer job programmes for young Americans.

Christian Democrats may win Guatemala's elections

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — The left-of-centre Christian Democrats Tuesday looked likely to become the single biggest party in Guatemala's new constituent assembly, according to their main rival.

With almost half the votes of Sunday's election counted, polling officials said the Christian Democrats with 30.7 per cent led the rightist Union of National Centre (UCN) just over two per cent.

UCN Leader Jorge Carpio Nicolle said Monday night that it looked as if his party would be narrowly defeated.

He said projections by the UCN gave the Christian Democrats a likely 22 seats, one more than his party in the 88-seat assembly which will draft a constitution and pave the way for a return to civilian rule.

'The results in so far represent a fair cross section of the country and I do not foresee and change,' the head of the recently-formed party told Reuters.

The far-right electoral coalition of the Movement of National Liberation (MLN) and the Authentic

Nationalist Centre (CAN) had 14.6 per cent of the votes counted.

The UCN projections said the concentration of the coalition's support in the east of the country means it will probably win almost 20 seats, with the rest going to smaller parties.

Guatemala is more used to military dictatorships than democracy and the widespread sense of confusion about the polls was reflected in a spoilt ballot rate of 23 per cent.

Although the Christian Democrats look likely to be the biggest party in the assembly, rightist parties will dominate the house and political analysts said the return to democracy was unlikely to lead to any fundamental changes in this predominantly peasant society.

Diplomats said the elections had been designed, in part, to soften the opposition in the U.S. Congress to a \$100 million aid package proposed by the Reagan administration.

The assembly will draw up a new constitution and prepare for presidential elections next year.

U.S. firm to buy MiG-21s from China

WASHINGTON (R) — A leading U.S. defence company says it is to buy Soviet-designed MiG-21 jet fighters from China for possible use by the U.S. Navy in combat training.

Julian Scheer, spokesman for the LTV Aerospace and Defence Company, told Reuters the company and Peking had not yet agreed on how many planes would be bought.

He confirmed a New York

Times story in which he was quoted as saying China had agreed to sell planes off the production line for between \$3 and \$4 million each.

Mr. Scheer said the navy advertised last year for U.S. firms to submit bids on supplying such aircraft but that the Defence Department had not yet decided on a contract.

A department spokesman declined comment on the Times story.

Mr. Scheer said he expected a decision from the Pentagon in September.

The Soviet Union has much more advanced fighters than the 30-year-old MiG-21s. But U.S. pilots have used MiG-21s supplied by Egypt for combat practice.

Many military experts consider it a sound fighter that can provide valuable training for American pilots, the Times said.

U.N. official to seek Korean dialogue

SEOUL (R) — United Nations Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez will travel to North and South Korea, the Soviet Union and China this month to explore the possibility to peace talks between the two Koreas, Foreign Ministry officials said here Monday.

Exact dates for his visits have not been made known so far, they added.

'We expect to hear from the secretary whether the North Koreans are really interested in reopening the long-deadlocked dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang,' one official told Reuters.

Mr. Cordovez was expected to confer with Seoul's Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung and other government leaders.

The most recent contacts between the two Koreas were during talks earlier this year proposed by the North on forming a joint Korean team for the Los Angeles Olympics and other international sports events.

The talks between the two sides, enemies since the 1950-1953 Korean War, broke down.

In 1979, former U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited Seoul and Pyongyang to sound out the two governments on resuming bilateral talks, but the efforts got nowhere.

The two sides initiated their first dialogue in 1972 under a joint detente declaration aspiring to an ultimate re-unification of the peninsula, divided since Korea's independence in 1945 after 35 years

of Japanese occupation. The talks were abandoned barely a year later by the North which demanded the discontinuation of anti-Communist organisations in the South.

The two sides have since frequently accused each other of preparing for a new war in Korea. Seoul has said it wants to help prevent renewed hostilities by improving ties with Peking and Moscow, which both support Pyongyang and do not recognise the South.

Pyeongyang has rejected a repeated southern proposal that both Koreas join the United Nations, saying it was part of a 'two-Koreas' policy aimed at perpetuating the division of the peninsula.

Poll finds support for Mondale-Hart ticket

NEW YORK (R) — If leading Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale chose Senator Gary Hart as his running mate in the November U.S. elections he would improve his chances against President Reagan, according to a new poll of registered Democrats.

The New York Times/CBS News poll, published in the Times, supported Sen. Hart's contention that he was in a stronger position against Mr. Reagan than Mr. Mondale was.

In projected head-to-head races, the poll showed Mr. Reagan leading Sen. Hart by 46 per cent to 40 per cent while the president led Mr. Mondale by a margin of 50 per cent to 35 per cent.

Sen. Hart was the preference of 23 per cent of those polled as a vice presidential candidate.

Nine per cent preferred black rights activist Jesse Jackson for vice president, three per cent chose San Francisco Mayor Diane Feinstein, two per cent pre-

ferred Congresswoman Geraldine Ferraro of New York and another two per cent chose Mayor Tom Bradley of Los Angeles, the survey showed.

The poll was based on telephone interviews from June 23-28 with 1,154 registered voters around the country, the Times said.

The poll showed a Mondale-Hart ticket would trail a ticket made up of Mr. Reagan and Vice President George Bush by 49 per cent to 42 per cent.

Shuttle delay raises doubts about feasibility

By Walter Bagley
Reuters

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — The indefinite postponement of the latest U.S. space shuttle mission raises serious questions about the future commercial viability of the multi-billion-dollar space transport system.

When it was conceived in the early 1970s, the shuttle was proposed as a 'space ferry' which would make repeated, frequent trips into space, carrying large crews and a variety of payloads for government and industry.

While the shuttle has proved to be a reliable and versatile spaceship, it has not lived up to its advance billing, and its future is now clouded.

NASA, the U.S. space agency, said last December that this year it would undertake 10 shuttle missions, doubling the number of manned space flights it had made in any one year.

But the two last-minute 'scrubs' of Discovery's maiden voyage this week made it doubtful that it will launch more than six shuttles this year.

The entire programme already is many years behind schedule and, based on the record of its first three 'operational' years, it will continue to lag.

According to published manifests, NASA had planned 10 shuttle missions for this year and 13 for next. They were clearly over-optimistic.

The space agency has never

mounted more than six missions in any 12-month period.

Looking at calendar years, the most it could manage were four flights in 1983, although it could still surpass that record this year.

That will happen, however, only if nothing else goes wrong throughout five more missions — and if, as hoped, Discovery gets off the ground in mid-July.

The biggest challenge facing NASA is keeping up with the ground work that must be performed on each orbiter after it lands and before it takes off again.

The plans for this year and next call for intervals between missions of about a month, and in one case 26 days.

NASA's best effort so far has been the nine weeks between the 10th shuttle mission in February and the 11th in April.

That was the last launch that was conducted under the supervision of Rockwell International, which built the shuttle and had been responsible for launching it.

The Lockheed Corporation then started overseeing all the ground processing activities under a new \$5 billion contract recently awarded by NASA.

The space agency pins its hopes for more frequent flights this year and next on alternating Discovery and Challenger orbiters, with one flying while the other is being made ready.

The first shuttle orbiter, Columbia, which last flew in November 1983, is undergoing major

renovations and is not scheduled to fly again until next May.

NASA officials insist they are not losing customers, most of which are companies that want to launch satellites. But they might start as the shuttle faces increasing competition.

One of the shuttle's primary customers, the U.S. Defence Department, already has initiated a programme for developing a new, expendable rocket to supplement the space shuttle.

Martin Marietta, which builds Titan missiles, and General Dynamics, maker of the Atlas rocket, are negotiating with the air force for the right to build the alternative launch system.

Both companies also hope to offer their systems to private customers for satellite deliveries.

There are other, newer American companies developing their own space vehicles to haul cargo in space for paying customers.

There is also the European Space Agency's Ariane rocket, which has lured some American customers away from the shuttle.

'We think our customers are sophisticated enough to understand' the delays the shuttle has suffered since its inception, Shuttle Operations Manager John Usman said after Discovery's double disappointment this week.

It is unclear, however, how long those customers will remain patient as other alternatives present themselves — and, perhaps, as their competitors start taking advantage of them.

Howe discusses space weapons with Gromyko

MOSCOW (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe returned to the issue of space weapons talks at a meeting in the Kremlin Tuesday after accusing Soviet leaders of taking an 'illogical' attitude towards East-West relations.

British sources said Sir Geoffrey had talked over the issue for the second time with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at a three-hour session Tuesday morning.

He was expected to give details at a press conference after a meeting with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko which is likely to touch on the same subject.

At a first meeting with Sir Geoffrey Monday Mr. Gromyko gave a cold response to Washington's declared readiness to accept a Soviet call for talks on a space weapons ban to start in September.

He described the U.S. answer as 'negative', calling it an election ploy. Washington was setting preconditions by suggesting nuclear arms should also be discussed at the proposed meeting, Mr. Gromyko said.

Earlier Tuesday Sir Geoffrey said his talks with Mr. Gromyko had shown that Moscow was taking a negative attitude towards efforts to improve strained East-West relations.

'The reaction I have had so far is still a very negative one and really something that is quite illogical,' he told the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in a live interview.

He said he had told Mr. Gromyko that the Kremlin was wrong to stay away from Geneva nuclear arms talks and to dismiss the acceptance of its proposal on space weapons talks.

'They are wrong to overlook the opportunity now offered by our genuine desire, the genuine desire by all the Western alliance, to make headway on arms control,' he added.

The foreign secretary said he was trying to sow the seeds of a long-term improvement in East-West ties by convincing the Kremlin it should trust Western intentions.

During their talks Tuesday, which went on longer than scheduled, he and Mr. Gromyko discussed nuclear arms control, disarmament talks in Vienna and Stockholm, the Middle East, the Gulf war and Afghanistan.

Mr. Gromyko also voiced Soviet objections to a decision by the newly-revived Western European Union to lift restrictions on conventional arms production by West Germany.

British sources said Gromyko had raised the issue of Central America and expressed concern about Japan's defence policy.

On bilateral issues, Sir Geoffrey extended an invitation to Mr. Gromyko to visit Britain in 1985. Mr. Gromyko said the Soviet leadership would consider the invitation and 'probably accept in principle.'

That response appeared to be cooler than is usual in Soviet protocol.

Tremor hits Afghanistan

MOSCOW (R) — An earthquake with its epicentre in north-east Afghanistan rocked large areas of Soviet Central Asia early Tuesday, the official news agency TASS reported.

It said the tremor registered about four points on the 12-point Soviet scale in the areas of Tadzhikistan which it affected but did not cause casualties or damage.

Shultz to expand U.S. ties in South East Asia

By Jim Adams
Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George Shultz travels to South East Asia next week in a bid to further expand trade and security ties with non-Communist countries in the region.

He will also be discussing the possibility of increased U.S. aid and ways of persuading Vietnam to remove its troops from Kampuchea.

Central to the visit will be a meeting in Jakarta on July 12-13 between foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and other Pacific nations on forming a Pacific basin economic common market.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Shultz will also attend the annual council of ANZUS, the defence pact linking the U.S., Australia and New Zealand, in Wellington on July 16-17 and meet officials in Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

Officials in Washington, and South East Asia say they expect no significant new initiative this month in ASEAN's continuing effort to win a negotiated withdrawal of Vietnam's estimated 180,000 troops from Kampuchea.

A senior U.S. official confirmed last week that Washington was giving humanitarian aid to the non-Communist Kampuchean resistance fighting Vietnam's military occupation.

The tour of the region will be Mr. Shultz's fourth in 14 months

and reflects the importance the U.S. gives to South East Asia and the Pacific.

In a speech which roused anger in Europe earlier this year, former Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said the European alliance must adjust to a shift of U.S. attention to Asia.

Mr. Eagleburger said later that expanded U.S.-Asian relations were simply a reality and meant no weakening of U.S. ties with Europe.

The Pacific basin concept that ASEAN and other leaders will discuss in Jakarta could bring U.S. involvement in a Pacific common market similar to the European Economic Community.

Fears have been expressed by some South East Asian leaders that their economies could be submerged and weakened by stronger countries like Japan. Concern has also surfaced that the possible community could turn into an anti-Soviet military alliance.

Because of these local concerns, U.S. officials said, Washington would not press the Pacific basin concept.

The ANZUS meeting in Wellington takes place two days after a snap general election on July 14 in which New Zealand's Prime Minister Robert Muldoon and his ruling National Party face a strong possibility of being defeated.

Mr. Muldoon is a staunch supporter of the U.S.-dominated pact. The opposition Labour Party has declared it would ban U.S. nuclear-armed warships from New Zealand and renegotiate the defence pact.

Column

Lions greet people at Nairobi Airport

NAIROBI (R) — Police on duty at Nairobi International Airport got unexpected re-inforcements Tuesday — two adult lions joined them at the main gate for three hours. The policemen retreated into their sentry box when the lions arrived at three in the morning and lay down on the main road to the terminal, the official Kenya News Agency (KNA) said. The animals, who police said looked friendly, moved only to let vehicles through. They apparently came from a nearby game park and finally gave up their vigil at dawn to return there, KNA said.

'Jogging reduces women's fertility'

COPENHAGEN (R) — Jogging and other forms of hard physical training lead to decreased fertility among women, according to a report by two Danish medical researchers. Research has shown that up to 50 per cent of women of a fertile age who do hard training suffer loss of menstruation, say Inge-Lis Kanstrup Hansen and Lis Olesen Larsen in the latest issue of the Danish journal *Doctors' Weekly*. One in five women who run 30 kilometres a week have menstrual interruptions. The figure rises to two in five for women running 65 kilometres a week, write the Copenhagen University researchers.

Lennon poems to go on sale

LONDON (R) — An unpublished volume of poetry and drawings by murdered Beatle John Lennon goes on sale in a London auction next month. Lennon, shot dead in New York in 1980, composed the 16 pages of poems and drawings in a school exercise book when he was 19 and living in the northern port of Liverpool, his native city. The book, entitled *The Treasury of Art and Poetry*, is being sold by a former art student with whom he shared a flat at the time.

A spokeswoman for auctioneers Sotheby's said: 'The manuscript is full of side-splitting humour. It is very sophisticated despite being written when he was so young.' The sale on Aug. 30 will also feature a guitar played by Lennon, hand-written lyrics of the Beatles' song 'Lucy in the Sky With Diamonds' and a gold disc for the Ballad of John and Yoko, which Lennon gave to charity.

Prisoners freed to ease overcrowding

LONDON (R) — British prisons opened their gates Monday and freed the first of more than 2,000 petty criminals under a government scheme to ease overcrowding. Law and Order Minister Leon Brittan relaxed the parole rules to trim the prison population of almost 45,000, largely squeezed into 19th Century jails built to accommodate far fewer people. The new system, under which prisoners qualify for parole after six months rather than one year, is expected to more than double the number of people paroled each week. The prison system in England and Wales currently holds 5,000 more people than it was designed to take. In some cases three men share cells designed for one. Inmates have staged several riots in recent years and in 1982 one governor resigned calling his prison 'a penal dustbin'.

Soviet factory manager executed

MOSCOW (R) — The director of a cotton-processing plant in Soviet Turkmenistan was executed after being found guilty of taking bribes to cover up falsification of crop figures, Pravda said Tuesday. Aia Ashirov received 150,000 roubles (\$180,000) for falsifying weights and figures to deal with 1,500 tonnes of imaginary cotton, entered by a local collective farm on its books but never produced, the Soviet daily said. Altogether over 20 employees of the processing factory and collective farm were involved in the scandal, collecting over one million roubles (\$1.2 million) between them, mostly embezzled from the state, Pravda said. The other bribe-takers were sentenced to jail terms of between 10 and 15 years and confiscation of their personal property, Pravda said. It did not say when the trial occurred.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — As South vulnerable, you hold:

♠AK5 ♥83 ♦K98 ♣AKJ74

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

What do you bid now?

South, with 60 on score, you hold:

♠AQ8 ♥KQ7 ♦AQ98 ♣J53

The bidding has proceeded:

East South West North

1 ♣ Pass 2 ♦ Pass

What action do you take?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠A6 ♥K8654 ♦KQ8 ♣QJ10

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 ♣ Pass 1 ♥ Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3 — As South vulnerable, you hold: